

British Papers Take On Queen's Canadian Critics
The British press jumped to the defense of Queen Elizabeth II after Canadian papers said she had been and would be criticized by her subjects. The papers said she had been and would be criticized by her subjects. The papers said she had been and would be criticized by her subjects.

The Global Newspaper
Edited in Paris
Printed in London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague and Marseille

HERALD INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1984

Algeria	1,000	Algeria	1,000
Argentina	1,000	Argentina	1,000
Australia	1,000	Australia	1,000
Bahamas	1,000	Bahamas	1,000
Bahrain	1,000	Bahrain	1,000
Bangladesh	1,000	Bangladesh	1,000
Barbados	1,000	Barbados	1,000
Belize	1,000	Belize	1,000
Bermuda	1,000	Bermuda	1,000
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Bolivia	1,000	Bolivia	1,000
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,000	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1,000
Brazil	1,000	Brazil	1,000
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Cape Verde	1,000	Cape Verde	1,000
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El Salvador	1,000	El Salvador	1,000
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Slovenia	1,000	Slovenia	1,000
South Africa	1,000	South Africa	1,000
South Korea	1,000	South Korea	1,000
Spain	1,000	Spain	1,000
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Uganda	1,000	Uganda	1,000
Ukraine	1,000	Ukraine	1,000
United Kingdom	1,000	United Kingdom	1,000
United States	1,000	United States	1,000
Uruguay	1,000	Uruguay	1,000
Uzbekistan	1,000	Uzbekistan	1,000
Venezuela	1,000	Venezuela	1,000
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Yemen	1,000	Yemen	1,000
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Zimbabwe	1,000	Zimbabwe	1,000

Soviet Official Says Gorbachov Is No. 2 in Communist Party

By Dusko Doder
Washington Post Service
MOSCOW — A senior Soviet official on Tuesday described Politburo member Mikhail S. Gorbachov as the Communist Party's second general secretary.

Viktor G. Afanasyev, chief editor of the Communist Party newspaper Pravda and a member of the Central Committee, made the remark in a conversation with a group of visiting Japanese newspaper editors.

It appeared to underscore the growing importance of Mr. Gorbachov, at 53 the youngest member of the Politburo, in the ruling Kremlin council.

A Japanese editor who speaks fluent Russian and who was present at the meeting said that Mr. Afanasyev's remark suggested that Mr. Gorbachov had consolidated his position as the party's second secretary and as a leading contender to succeed President Konstantin U. Chernenko, the party's general secretary.

There is no such position as "second general secretary" in the Soviet party hierarchy. Following the death last February of Yuri V. Andropov and the selection of Mr. Chernenko to replace him, Mr. Gorbachov was named party secretary in charge of ideology, traditionally the second-ranking position.

Mr. Chernenko held the ideological slot under Mr. Andropov, who had held the position during the final months of the Brezhnev era.

Recent published photographs of the Kremlin leadership showing Mr. Gorbachov placed to the right of Mr. Chernenko also seemed to indicate his rise in the hierarchy.

Mr. Afanasyev dismissed Western speculation focusing on the possibility that Mr. Chernenko, 75, might step down. That he said, "the end of the question" and he described Mr. Chernenko as being in good health and working normally, according to the Japanese editors.

The editor also confirmed that the Central Committee was due to meet later this month to discuss agricultural issues. There was speculation that Mr. Gorbachov, who has been in charge of agriculture for the past five years, may relinquish that position at the plenum.

There also have been reports in Moscow that the policy-making body would approve some top personnel changes at the plenary session. Mr. Afanasyev told the Japanese visitors that he would not rule out the possibility of minor personnel changes.

The repeated agricultural setbacks during the past four years have been one of the Kremlin's main domestic failures but they do not seem to have tarnished Mr. Gorbachov's political standing.

No final figures are known for this year's harvest but indications are that it has been a disappointing one although perhaps slightly better than that of last year.

It was not clear whether the scheduled October plenum would be an extraordinary session. Normally, the meetings are held before biannual sessions of the Supreme Soviet, or parliament, which generally convenes for two days in late November or early December.



WELCOME TO AMMAN — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and King Hussein of Jordan walked together after Mr. Mubarak's arrival in Jordan on Tuesday. Page 7.

Rebels Agree To Peace Talks In El Salvador

By Joseph B. Frazier
Associated Press
SAN SALVADOR — After almost five months of secret exploratory moves, El Salvador's leftist rebels agreed Tuesday to talk with the government about ways of ending the five-year-old civil war.

The guerrilla acceptance of President Jose Napoleon Duarte's proposal, made Monday, for an Oct. 15 meeting was the most important move so far toward resolving the conflict, which has claimed 59,000 lives.

In a communiqué, the rebel coalition of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front and the Democratic Revolutionary Front accepted and expanded upon Mr. Duarte's proposal, suggesting that the president of Colombia, Belisario Betancur, mediate in arranging next week's talks.

In Bogota, Colombia, Rubén Zamora, a rebel leader, announced that Mr. Betancur had accepted the invitation.

The rebels' clandestine Radio Venceremos said the guerrillas made the original proposal for the meeting in a secret letter that El Salvador's highest-ranking Roman Catholic official, Archbishop Arturo Rivera y Damas, took to Mr. Duarte on May 18.

The rebel broadcast said Mr. Duarte's proposal Monday, made in a speech to the United Nations General Assembly, was in response to that letter.

The radio said the rebels reiterated their proposal in June through

the Reverend Jesse Jackson, when he visited El Salvador during his unsuccessful bid for the Democratic Party presidential nomination.

For nearly two years, both the Reagan administration and the Contadora group — Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama — have been urging the guerrillas and two successive U.S.-backed Salvadoran governments to come to the conference table.

In Washington, a State Department spokesman, Alan D. Romberg, said of the rebels' positive response: "If it means that the meeting... is going to take place, then we obviously welcome that."

Mr. Duarte suggested in his speech that the talks be held in La Palma, a town of 6,000 in rebel-held territory near the Honduran border.

His only conditions were that representatives from both sides come unarmed and that the talks be witnessed by the United Nations.

Radio Venceremos, noting that "a political and negotiated solution is essential to the Salvadoran conflict," declared that both rebel fronts "publicly state their acceptance to a meeting at the place and on the date proposed."

The Farabundo Martí Front, or FMLN, is a coalition of the country's five leftist guerrilla organizations. Its ally, the Democratic Revolutionary Front, or FDR, includes outlawed civilian political parties and movements.

Each organization will name two

U.S. Pressuring Belgium To Reject Libyan Pact

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — U.S. officials are pressing the Belgian government to reject a proposed \$1-billion nuclear-cooperation agreement with Libya that Washington fears could help the Libyans learn to build nuclear weapons.

Belgian officials have said that the Libyan offer, which is under consideration by the Belgian cabinet, calls for building nuclear-energy facilities in Libya without providing militarily useful technology. U.S. and Belgian officials said that the Belgian economy is sufficiently weak for Brussels to be tempted by the Libyan offer to the government-controlled firm of Belgomclear.

U.S. officials said they are skeptical of the motives of Libya and its leader, Colonel Moammar Qadhafi, in seeking nuclear technology. Washington considers Colonel Qadhafi unpredictable and a major backer of international terrorism.

Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger and other Pentagon officials are reported to be furious about what they consider to be a Belgian double-cross in another technology-transfer case.

That case centers on a small Belgian company, Pegard SA, that wanted to export a sophisticated machine tool to the Soviet Union, where Western intelligence officials

Reagan to Consider More U.S. Aid To Help Israelis Cope With Inflation

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan told Prime Minister Shimon Peres of Israel Tuesday that the United States is prepared to help Israel overcome its severe economic problems.

He said, however, that decisions about the size and nature of new U.S. aid have been postponed until January when a new joint study group is expected to report on Israel's needs.

In announcing formation of the joint economic group to be composed of officials and economists from both countries, Mr. Reagan was vague about its functions. But Israeli sources said the study group, which will begin work in a week or two, is being given a January deadline to present recommendations that Israel expects to be the basis for new U.S. assistance efforts.

The developments came as Mr. Peres, conferred with Mr. Reagan, and his senior policy advisers about how his new national unity government can overcome the spiraling inflation, growing balance-of-payments deficit and growing foreign debt that threatens to cripple the Israeli economy.

Mr. Reagan, in his public remarks to Mr. Peres at the White House, made no specific commitment to any new aid level beyond the \$2.6 billion in military and economic assistance that Israel is scheduled to receive in the coming year. Instead, the president spoke in deliberately general terms about cooperating with Israel.

Congressional sources said that in private talks with members of Congress Tuesday, Mr. Peres noted that Israel might require \$1.5 billion in additional economic aid during the 1985 and 1986 fiscal years. Both U.S. and Israeli officials were quick to caution, though, that these figures were "highly preliminary estimates." They said a realistic picture of Israel's needs will not be available until the new unity government finishes mapping a financial recovery program, puts it into operation and sees how it is working.

However, Israeli delegation sources said that Mr. Peres had been pleasantly surprised at the positive attitude taken by Mr. Reagan and Secretary of State George F. Shultz toward the idea of further U.S. help.

[Mr. Peres told a press conference later that by and large the current U.S. aid levels were sufficient, Reuters reported. "If the need should arise to raise it we will approach the United States authorities," he said, adding "but right now we didn't ask for any immediate cash additions."

[He was asked for the current Israeli view of Mr. Reagan's Sept. 1, 1982, peace plan calling for Palestinian self-rule in association with Jordan in the Israeli-occupied West Bank. "We were listeners rather than talkers on this subject," he replied.]

In a Chicago Suburb, the Debate Changed Some Opinions but Not Votes



In Philadelphia on Monday, Walter F. Mondale gave the thumbs-up sign. Page 3.

Are Americans Better Off Than They Were 4 Years Ago? Yes, Experts Say, but...

By Peter T. Kilborn
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — In his debate with Walter F. Mondale on Sunday, President Ronald Reagan asked anew the question that served him well against President Jimmy Carter — whether the country was economically better off than four years earlier.

Barring "pockets of poverty that haven't caught up," Mr. Reagan concluded, "I think that most of the people in this country would say they are better off than they were four years ago."

Mr. Mondale gave his own answer: "If you're wealthy, you're better off. If you're middle income, you're about where you were, and if you're of moderate income, you're worse off. That's what the economists tell us."

Government statistics and experts' analyses indicate that, a month before the election, the overall economy is healthier than the one Mr. Carter left behind.

But the mainstream of the population, the middle class, has done little more than hold its own, and the general improvement obscures disparities and widening divisions between groups.

• The well-to-do and the very rich are clearly better off than they were in 1980, but the pockets of poverty Mr. Reagan cited have grown by six million Americans.

• The elderly, on average, have gained ground, but the young, especially those who joined the work force in their teens and early 20s, have fallen behind.

• Farmers, plagued by high interest rates and declines in both the value of their land and their sales abroad, have lost ground.

• Blacks in general have lost more ground than all other groups, in terms of both employment and income.

• The captains of industry have done better than their blue-collar laborers.

• Residents of older cities, particularly those of the aging industrial heartland, are doing worse than they were four years ago. Most regions, except the country's old industrial core, have gained ground, especially the West and the Eastern seaboard.

Quite apart from the statistics, Americans apparently believe that they are better off than in the waning days of 1980, when the country was absorbed in the Iranian hostage crisis and a spurt in oil prices the year before that contributed to the tyranny of inflation and rising interest rates.

A New York Times-CBS News Poll, taken in early August, disclosed that 55 percent of the respondents believed the country was better off than four years earlier, and that 54 percent thought they were better off themselves.

In addition, 72 percent of those who said they were better off described themselves as likely to vote for Mr. Reagan, while 58 percent of the minority, those who believed they were worse off, said they were inclined to vote for Mr. Mondale.

Those numbers doubly strengthen the president's prospects for re-election, because people who are well off tend to vote in greater proportions than those who have lost ground.

Public perceptions of the extent to which the nation might be better off in October 1984 than it was four years earlier can be skewed by the economy's bust-to-boom behavior that began at the end of 1982 and is now abating.

The economy grew at an annual rate of more than 10 percent early this year, but the 3-percent to 4-percent growth rate in place now is close to the pace of the last months of 1980. The inflation that has dogged every president since Lyndon B. Johnson has subsided substantially.

However, interest rates, while below their 20-percent peaks of 1980 and 1981, remain unusually high at nearly 12 percent for the banks' prime lending rates and 13 percent to 15 percent for home mortgages. Stock market prices are about 25 percent above the late-1980 level, representing an equivalent gain in the typical investor's portfolio, but the market has been lackluster all this year.

Total civilian unemployment stands at 7.4 percent, essentially where it was both when Mr. Reagan took office in 1981 and when Mr. Carter became president in 1977. The economy has added six million jobs since the 1981-82 recession but only 7.7 million since 1980 — just enough to keep pace with the expansion of the population and the labor force.

Unemployment among blacks, at 15.1 percent in September, and teen-agers, at 19.3 percent, has worsened since Mr. Reagan's election.

Women in general are still paid less than men, about 60 cents for each dollar a man receives, but they have become a permanent force in the work place. In the last recession, for the first time, their unemployment rate fell below that of men.

One rough guide to the change in the economy since 1980 is the politically incendiary "misery index," which combines the unemployment rate with the inflation rate. Mr. Carter used it against President Gerald R. Ford in the 1976 campaign, only to see it soar in his own tenure. Mr. Reagan then turned it on Mr. Carter. Today, the index stands at about 12, eight points below its level in 1980.

To Mr. Mondale and many orthodox economists, liberal and conservative, whatever comfort the better-off American may feel now could prove ephemeral.

In Mr. Reagan's \$175-billion federal budget deficit, triple Mr. Carter's in 1980, they see an orgy of tax cuts and government spending that explains much of the economy's ebullience. The deficit harbors a time bomb, they say, of sharply higher taxes or higher inflation, higher interest rates, a fall of the dollar and a harsh new recession.

Perhaps the real question, as Mr. Mondale said in the debate Sunday, should be, "Will our children be better off?"

In absolute numbers, the largest group of Americans who appear to be better off than in 1980 is the vast majority of the middle class, the roughly 30 million families with incomes from about \$20,000 to \$40,000.

Typically, their breadwinners are 35 or older — younger in the case of two-career families. They tend to own their homes, to hold full-time jobs and to escape the worst of the economy's recessionary drubblings.

Certainly, the bulk of the middle class has been behaving as though it is saving little. For nearly two years, it has been saving little and shopping and borrowing at record levels, propelling one of the strongest economic recoveries in history.

MasterCard International reports that its 63 million cardholders, most of them middle class, are spending 30 percent to 34 percent more this year than last, and the Federal Reserve Board reports that, despite high interest rates, consumer installment borrowing is running far ahead of its level in the Carter years.

The optimism and lively spending of the middle class, however, seem to exceed its income gains since 1980. Various analyses point to

Pretoria Offers Reforms To End Crisis in Schools

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service
PRETORIA — South African authorities announced reforms for the country's troubled schools Tuesday in what seemed an ambitious concession to students who have been boycotting classes in the thousands since May.

Army units, meanwhile, which have been helping police patrol black townships for four days, were reported to have withdrawn, but Law and Order Minister Louis Le Grange said they would be deployed again "if it becomes necessary."

The plans for student representative councils — a principle demanded by the 150,000 pupils now staying away from classes — seemed limited since they do not alter the basic racial imbalances in South Africa's segregated educational system and appeared to envisage a role for student representatives as the policemen of their classrooms.

Six schools near Pretoria, closed since May, are to reopen Thursday and attendance figures will provide a critical first test of the authorities' plans. Student leaders have not so far commented on the new guidelines, which include a suggestion that representative councils assist "parents with the funeral arrangements of fellow students."

Several high school students have been among the 80 people said by the authorities to have died since unrest flared in black townships, mine compounds and campuses last month.

Gerrit Viljoen, the cabinet minister responsible for the education of 1.7 million black pupils outside South Africa's tribal homelands, said at a press conference that the government's intention in establishing the student councils next January was "to keep communication open no matter how critical the inputs might be. But we will not allow these bodies to be used for ulterior political purposes."

The guidelines issued Tuesday say student councils should act as representatives of fellow pupils and serve as channels of communication between students and staff. However, they also say the councils should "assist in maintaining order in the school in accordance with the approved school rules" and should "set a positive example of discipline, loyalty, respect, punctuality, academic thoroughness, morality, cooperation and active participation in school activities."

Among the functions they suggest for high school students, who in recent months have been increasingly politicized, are arranging tea parties with the staff, congratulating teachers on their birthdays, taking care of the principals' office and serving refreshments at official functions.

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Thatcher Aide Denounces Scargill as Tories Meet

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

BRIGHTON, England — The Thatcher government launched its bitterest attack to date on the leader of Britain's striking coal miners, Arthur Scargill, as the governing Conservative Party began its annual conference Tuesday.

Peter Walker, the energy minister, denounced Mr. Scargill as "a Stalinist" who had robbed members of the National Union of Mineworkers of their right to vote on a strike, who had infiltrated and "totally dominated" the opposition Labor Party and who "advocates the economics of the madhouse."

"This strike has no possible industrial justification," Mr. Walker said. "This strike has little to do with the future of the coal industry. It has everything to do with a Marxist challenge to the roots of parliamentary democracy. It will not succeed."

Mr. Scargill has refused to poll the membership of his union on the strike.

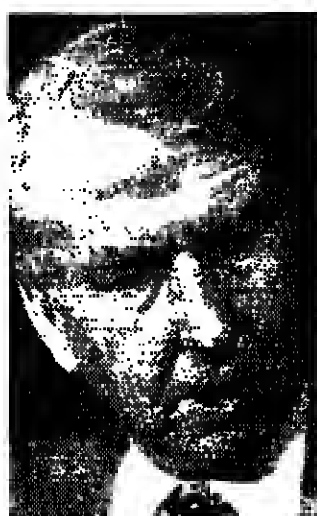
The energy minister's speech matched in tone those from rank-and-file Tories in debates on energy policy and law and order.

And it constituted a sharp rebuff to the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Robert Runcie, who warned Monday that the violence that has marked the strike and the despair caused by record unemployment threatened to transform the character of British life from "consensus to confrontation."

Dr. Runcie's intervention, which followed similar comments by other churchmen, was denounced by some Conservative members of Parliament. Michael Knowles, who represents a constituency in Nottinghamshire, where many miners have stayed on the job, said that the archbishop had "stabbed them in the back."

Richard Hickmet, also from a mining region, said that "the bishops are living in cloud-cuckoo land."

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cabinet. Tory sources reported, is reluctant to engage in warfare with the church.

Mr. Walker dismissed the contention, made by clergymen and other critics of the government's policy, that without the helplessness generated by government economic policies, Mr. Scargill and his allies would have had little success with their tactics. Mr. Walker insisted that the government had made larger investments in the mines, had closed fewer and had made more generous pay and benefit offers to the miners than any postwar Labor government.

"The British people are facing a challenge to our whole way of life," Mr. Walker said. "Arthur Scargill is interested only in conflict. He is well aware that he will never realize his Stalinist-Marxist dreams through the ballot box. But we will not forfeit our elected right to govern the country."

The speech had a special significance because Mr. Walker is the last remaining member of the party's "wet" or liberal wing in major office. He has often criticized Mrs. Thatcher's economic policies, calling for greater efforts to stimulate the economy, but Tuesday he took as hard a line as Mrs. Thatcher is expected to take in her speech closing the conference Friday.

Leon Brittan, the home secretary, joined in the attack on Mr. Scargill, accusing him of "using fear to fight freedom." He prom-

ised more central government money to help pay for police assigned to duty in connection with the strike.

The Conservatives might have been expected to arrive in Brighton in a buoyant mood. They have an eight-point lead over Labor in the opinion polls, an unassailable majority in the House of Commons and the benefit of a main opposition party that is widely thought to have done itself deep damage at its own conference in Blackpool last week.

But instead there was a mood of considerable unease.

Not only did they have the Runcie attack on their minds, but also a broadside from the Bow Group, a Tory think tank, which argued that the government had lost its momentum. Mrs. Thatcher dismissed that charge as "crackers" (crazy).

The fine print of the polls also contains some details worrying to Tory strategists. A survey by Market and Opinion Research International that put the party well ahead of Labor showed that 68 percent of Tory supporters thought that Mrs. Thatcher was doing a bad job in alleviating unemployment.

French Supermarket Chain Plans To Give Food to the Hungry Poor

Reuters

PARIS — The heads of France's largest supermarket chain, pointing to an increase in shoplifting due to hunger, are planning to provide free food for hungry people at their 500 stores.

Edouard Leclerc, who runs the Leclerc cut-rate supermarket chain with his son Michel, told the Paris newspaper Le Monde on Monday that anyone who was hungry should ask a hostess for food at one of his stores. Mr. Leclerc said he also planned to open cafeterias offering meals to the needy for less than 10 francs (\$1.07).

"I estimate there are currently 300,000 people without any resources in France," Mr. Leclerc said. "This is intolerable. A solution must be found to allow these people to eat."

Michel Leclerc said the decision to hand out free food had been motivated in part by an increase in shoplifting, often by people found to be simply hungry.

"We also agree with politicians on the need to do something for the 'new poor,'" he said. "We cannot multiply loaves and fishes and give them to the poor but we can try to help out."

'People's Banker' Is Held in Portugal On Fraud Charges

Reuters

LISBON — A 74-year-old grandmother known as Dona Branca, "the people's banker," was being held Tuesday on charges of fraud and criminal association in connection with her multimillion-dollar unofficial bank.

An examining magistrate denied bail after the arrest Monday of Maria Branca dos Santos, who made headlines in June with reports that she was offering clients 10 percent a month in interest, far above the official rate.

The Justice Ministry said 5 billion escudos (\$25 million) was circulating in her operation.

But Dona Branca's reputation for always paying on time crumbled when she suddenly left on vacation in midsummer, saying that she needed to reorganize. When she returned last month she paid only a handful of clients and closed her office.

Hundreds of customers have kept a vigil at her Lisbon apartment in the hope of being paid.

State television reported that she was being held to prevent her from leaving the country after it was discovered that she had booked a flight to Brazil later this month.

U.S. Presses Belgium to Reject Libyan Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

believe that it would be used to make SS-20 and SS-21 missiles.

After a tense standoff last summer, with the crated \$1.6-million machine sitting on an Antwerp dock while a Soviet freighter waited offshore and KGB agents watched around the clock, U.S. officials believed they had resolved the case by agreeing to pay Belgium \$680,000 not to export the machine. The

U.S. contribution was designed to allow the Belgian government to buy the machine for the Belgian Army.

Two weeks later, however, the Belgian cabinet licensed Pegard to sell the Soviet Union five other machines, which Belgian officials said were less sophisticated. U.S. officials, unconvinced by the argument, felt as if they had been "slapped in the face," one Penta-

gon official said. The United States has not sent the \$680,000 check.

Mr. Weinberger may discuss the Pegard case with the Belgian defense minister, Freddy Vervens, at a NATO conference in Italy this week, a senior Pentagon official said. Even if the subject is not on the agenda, the official said, "they can hardly keep it from coming up."

Despite U.S. frustrations about both issues, U.S. officials do not want to strain the Atlantic alliance or the Belgian government too much. Unlike the Netherlands, Belgium is going ahead with its pledge to deploy U.S. nuclear cruise missiles next year.

The Libyan government has been shopping around Europe for a company or nation willing to build nuclear-energy facilities in Libya, U.S. officials said. The Belgian deal is the closest they have come so far.

Albert Carnesale, a nuclear-proliferation expert at Harvard University, said stories have circulated for years that Colonel Qaddafi was seeking to buy nuclear weapons or was working with Pakistan in their development. He said he had never seen evidence to support either story and that Libya was not close to being able to build such weapons. Belgian officials have said they

would build civilian reactors in Libya and supply technicians to monitor them during a "transition period." They have pointed out that Libya has signed international treaties pledging not to develop nuclear weapons, so that the facilities would be under international observation.

They also have said the proposed deal does not include any reprocessing technology, but U.S. officials said they were unsure about that point. A nuclear reactor cannot produce a nuclear weapon, but reprocessing spent fuel from that reactor is an important step in learning to build a nuclear bomb. Mr. Carnesale said that even learning to handle radioactive materials could help a nation trying to build a bomb.

A Belgian official said that, with unemployment and budget deficits both running high, the \$1-billion deal would be hard to turn down. Officials of Belgonucleaire, which is partly government-owned, have been lobbying the cabinet intensively to agree.

"We have the technology to build nuclear bombs because every industrial nation has that capacity," the official said. "But we would not provide that technology to Libya."

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WORLD BRIEFS

Shuttle Communications Restored

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (AP) — Scientists on Earth restored the computer memory of a data relay satellite, allowing the crew of the space shuttle Challenger to conduct an international press conference on Tuesday. The space agency also said that the satellite malfunction was caused by human error, not by cosmic rays as was originally reported.

In remarks to reporters in Houston and Australia, the shuttle's commander, Captain Robert L. Crippen, praised specialists for their work in ending the 14-hour blackout of communications that affected half of each 91-minute orbit of the globe.

The crew also reported that it had repaired the ship's air conditioning. Mr. Crippen said that the cabin temperature, which had risen to 90 degrees (32 degrees Celsius) on Monday, should be down to a normal 75 by Tuesday afternoon.

Afghan Valley Truce Bid Reported

NEW DELHI (UPI) — The Soviet Union is offering to negotiate a cease-fire with Ahmed Shah Massoud, an Afghan rebel leader, perhaps signifying a weakening grip on Afghanistan's strategic Panjshir valley, Western diplomats said Tuesday.

One diplomat said, "According to several reports, the Soviets offered to negotiate a cease-fire with Mr. Massoud, promising to withdraw from the valley on condition that the road between Hairatan and Kabul was not attacked by the rebels." The road from Hairatan, on the Soviet border, to the Afghan capital is the major route used to resupply Soviet forces.

In another development, a diplomat said that unconfirmed reports from "many sources" indicated that up to 70,000 Soviet troops, over and above the estimated permanent garrison of 105,000, may have entered Afghanistan recently to help seal the border with Pakistan.

AIDS May Be Transmitted by Saliva

NEW YORK (NYT) — New scientific evidence has raised the possibility that acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, may be transmissible through saliva. The evidence, based on human and animal studies, is suggestive in implicating saliva, and researchers said in interviews Monday that they are convinced the studies raise real public health concerns.

Dr. Robert C. Gallo, a leading AIDS researcher, said, "There is not yet clear-cut epidemiological evidence that the virus is transmitted by saliva to cause AIDS, yet this now has to be considered."

Dr. Murray Gardner, a California researcher, said, "It probably takes multiple exposures to contaminated saliva" to cause AIDS. "It probably will not occur overnight and probably will not result from a single drink or kiss. But with enough virus exposure you increase the chances of infection. Without a question, it is a public health matter of great concern," he added.

Lebanese Forces Elect New Leader

BEIRUT (UPI) — The Command Council of the Lebanese Forces, the powerful coalition of Christian militias, elected on Tuesday the nephew of President Amin Gemayel as its new commander, an announcement said.

Fuad Abu Nader, 28, a medical doctor and former chief of staff of the forces, replaces Fadi Frem, also a Gemayel relative. Mr. Frem led the Lebanese Forces since the September 1982 assassination of its founder and commander, President-elect Bashir Gemayel.

Mr. Abu Nader, a moderate, was elected by an eight-man council consisting of two representatives each from the Phalangist party, the National Liberal Party, the Cedar's Guards, and the Tanzim.

British Defense Official Faces Trial

LONDON (WP) — A judge Tuesday ordered a senior official in the Defense Ministry to stand trial for allegedly leaking documents to a member of Parliament about the sinking in 1982 of the Argentine cruiser, General Belgrano, by a British submarine.

The prosecution said that the official, Clive Ponting, 38, did not breach national security but did breach the confidence of a civil servant and thus had violated the 1911 Official Secrets Act. That act permits no unauthorized disclosure, even if the material is not classified.

Tuesday's hearing, at which reporters were allowed, disclosed that Mr. Ponting had several times denied to police that he had anything to do with the leak. But later, after discussing it with his wife, he acknowledged photo-copying and sending two documents anonymously to a Labor Party parliamentarian, Tam Dalyell.

In a statement, Mr. Ponting said "I regret my action and any embarrassment it may have caused the department." But he added that "I did it because I believe ministers in this department are not prepared to answer questions from an MP on a matter of legitimate public interest to protect their own political positions." Opposition politicians have claimed that the government has been caught in an elaborate cover-up by trying to avoid acknowledging that it misled Parliament about the circumstances at the time of the sinking.

U.S. Assails Proposals for UNESCO

PARIS (NYT) — The United States expressed dissatisfaction Tuesday with proposals for improving the way UNESCO operates that were drawn up by a special 13-nation committee and said it will seek to strengthen them by making additional proposals of its own.

The U.S. delegate to UNESCO, Jean Gerard, told the organization's Executive Board that the so-called temporary committee, which was mandated to consider Western criticisms of UNESCO, had failed "to make the kind of far-reaching recommendations for which we saw most need" or to propose ways of ensuring that changes it does recommend get carried out.

As a result, Mrs. Gerard said the United States will shortly propose additional detailed changes in several areas of UNESCO's operations to its 51-member Executive Board. The board is meeting here to examine U.S. and other Western complaints about the world body and consider changes in the way it promotes educational, cultural and scientific cooperation.

Flights Said Unaffected by Greek Ban

ANKARA (UPI) — The schedules of international commercial flights have been unaffected by the Greek closure of air corridor G-18 along the Greek-Turkish border in the Aegean Sea, airline representatives and tour operators in Istanbul said Tuesday. On Monday, the Greek government closed the corridor until midnight Tuesday, claiming that current NATO military maneuvers in the Aegean threaten commercial airline traffic.

"Traffic that normally flies at half throttle over G-18 is now flying full throttle between Istanbul and Athens north over Bulgaria or south over Rhodes," a tour operator said. "Flight times and connections are being maintained." Normal flight time between Istanbul and Athens is about one hour and 10 minutes.

Greece is refusing to take part in the maneuvers over a dispute with Turkey, a fellow NATO member, on the military status of the Greek island of Lemnos. Athens claimed Tuesday that a Turkish F-5 fighter had violated airspace in the corridor, thus justifying the closure.

For the Record

Britain formally protested to Baghdad Tuesday over the Iraqi air attack in the Gulf Monday on the Liberian-registered supertanker, World Knight. Seven of the ship's crew, including two British officers, died in the attack. (AP)

Three international flights took off Tuesday from Iceland in spite of a renewed blockade of the main airport at Keflavik by government workers in a worsening strike for higher wages. (Reuters)

At least six Pakistani Muslim leaders were detained early Tuesday in Karachi after an unauthorized rally to demand curbs on a minority sect's processions, police said. Five leaders of the majority Sunni sect and one from the minority Shites were held in case they made inflammatory speeches about sectarian clashes during a Shiite holy day Saturday, police said. (Reuters)

Two earthquakes wrecked 23 buildings and damaged more than 600 Tuesday in six villages in southwestern Greece, the state radio said. One woman was injured but no deaths were reported. (Reuters)

The leader of the American Indian Movement, Dennis Banks, 47, will be required to spend 14½ months in prison on his three-year sentence for taking part in a courthouse riot, but he might be allowed to serve the time outside of South Dakota, state officials said. His lawyer, William Kunstler, said he would appeal the ruling to the state Supreme Court within 30 days. (AP)

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El Salvador Peace Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

representatives to the talks, the broadcast said.

It urged that Mr. Duarte be accompanied by members of El Salvador's traditionally rightist-dominated armed forces high command, and that the talks be witnessed by observers.

[Lieutenant Colonel Ricardo Aristides Cienfuegos, the chief Defense Ministry spokesman, said that the army would "respect and support" Mr. Duarte's initiative, United Press International reported.]

[And Archbishop Rivera y Damas praised Mr. Duarte's offer as "a very positive initiative. I believe this is what we have been asking for in generic form, and today we found it in concrete form," he said, adding that a meeting would be only the first step to ending the violence.]

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Both Camps See Debate As Boosting Mondale; Issue of Age Is Raised

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK—Walter F. Mondale has declared that the presidential campaign is "a brand-new race" following his debate with President Ronald Reagan, and thousands of cheering New Yorkers and Democratic leaders appeared to agree.
Mr. Reagan's re-election team, on the other hand, was driven to the defensive Monday as politicians from both parties agreed that the president's lackluster debate performance would allow Mr. Mondale to gain favor with the public.
And for the first time in recent months, Mr. Reagan's age, 73, was mentioned as a potential issue in the campaign.
Mr. Mondale's reception in New York appeared to reflect his campaign's renewed hope and confidence. Exuberant spectators stood six and eight deep along 5th Avenue as an ebullient Mr. Mondale marched in the annual Columbus Day parade with his running mate, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York.
Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York said it was not only the largest crowd in the history of the parade, but the most enthusiastic.
"You can get a crowd out like this, but you can't make it behave like this," he said.
There was only jubilation among the Democrats who greeted Mr. Mondale. "Last night we watched the election turn around," Mayor Edward I. Koch said at a crowded rally in a Manhattan hotel.
Ms. Ferraro, introducing the presidential candidate at the rally, boomed out, "In this corner, at a feisty 170 pounds, the new heavyweight debater of the world, Fighting Fritz Mondale!"
"Today we have a brand new race," Mr. Mondale told the audience. "Today everything is different. Millions of Americans now know what's at stake, and it's a solid and decent future for our country which is at issue in the 1984 election."
Top officials in the Mondale campaign pressed their contention that Sunday's debate marked a turning point in the campaign.
Every overnight poll taken, except one by Mr. Reagan's campaign, showed Mr. Mondale as the winner. None showed any movement in voter intentions yet, however, but Mr. Mondale's campaign manager, Robert G. Beckel, predicted that Mr. Mondale would start closing the gap within days.
Politicians from both parties cautioned that Mr. Mondale's strong showing merely provided an opportunity that he still must exploit.
Mr. Reagan's pollster, Richard B. Wirthlin, acknowledged that the president's lead of 18 percentage points in campaign polls could slip to 12 or 13 points by week's end.
The Reagan camp's analysis of the president's performance in the debate could be seen in the fact that a corps of ranking Reagan aides made themselves accessible to reporters throughout Monday at a rate rarely seen in the previous four years.
Their common mission of political damage control was evident as they all talked of Mr. Mondale's failure to "score a knockout" as the president's spokesman, Larry Speakes, put it.
Other officials also minimized the debate's long-term effect.
"Mondale did all right in a skirmish," said one Republican strategist. "But he still has a 20-point deficit to make up and I still don't see how he gets 270 electoral votes even if he wins states he should like New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Rhode Island."
In a reversal of a campaign trend, the polls indicated that Mr. Mondale won the debate primarily on his style and personality, whereas Mr. Reagan won on the issues.
Peter D. Hart, Mr. Mondale's pollster, said that respondents saw him as "clear, straightforward, at ease, in command, realistic, sincere." By contrast, he said, Mr. Reagan was seen as "hesitant, nervous, confused, incoherent, lacking confidence, evasive."
Some Democrats contended that Mr. Reagan's performance made his age an issue, and some Republicans privately worried that they were right.
Representative Tony Coelho of



DANCING IN THE STREETS—Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro, the Democratic nominee for vice president, and Governor Mario M. Cuomo of New York during the Columbus Day parade Monday.

California, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, told reporters on the candidate's plane, apparently with the campaign's blessing, "Reagan showed his age. He looked old, aged old. The age issue is in the campaign now and people like me can talk about it, even if Mondale can't."
Representative Claude Pepper, a Democrat of Florida who at 84 is the oldest member of Congress, said, "There were lapses in the thinking, apparently, and the alertness of the president during the debate that might well be attributed to his increasing years."
James Lake, a Reagan campaign spokesman who was asked if age was becoming a campaign issue, replied, "Absolutely not."
Mr. Lake conceded that Mr. Reagan had had "an off-night" in the debate but said, "He didn't become old on one Sunday. He's the same person he was up to and including this Sunday. Why he had an off-night, I can't define for you, but I can tell you it had nothing to do with his chronological age."
John Sears, who managed the Reagan presidential campaign in

Cuba's Defense Moves Puzzling to Diplomats Preparations Against a U.S. Invasion Seen Raising Apprehension on Island

By Joseph B. Treaster
New York Times Service
HAVANA—In the last two months the Cuban government has been conducting large-scale evacuation and combat drills in anticipation, it says, of an attack by the United States.
The government also says people at factories, hospitals and schools across the island have been building bomb shelters and digging trenches.
"We have never felt so threatened," José Raúl Viera Linares, the acting foreign minister, said in an interview.
In Washington, a State Department spokesman said, "We don't plan on invading Cuba, period." He added that he could not explain why the Cubans were preparing for an American invasion.
In response to questions about the concerns expressed by Cubans, John A. Fersch, the head of the U.S. Interest Section in Havana and the senior U.S. official in Cuba, said there had been no change in U.S. policy in Cuba in recent months.
"Ergo, we find nothing in our actions and policies that explains the increase in Cuban defense measures," he said.
Mr. Fersch said the latest developments presented a sharp contrast to President Fidel Castro's annual state of the nation speech in July, in which the Cuban leader limited criticism of the United States and seemed to be appealing for better relations between the two countries. Mr. Castro gave no indication then that he thought an attack was in the making.
Foreign diplomats here say they have been puzzling over what might lie behind the dramatic increase in Cuba's defense measures.
For more than 20 years, Mr. Castro has been warning his people to be ready for an attack by the United States. But many have regarded these warnings mainly as political rhetoric aimed at improving morale and diverting attention from shortages and other hardships of the Cuban revolution.
Cuban officials denied that they were orchestrating a nationwide drama intended to portray President Ronald Reagan as a threat to world peace and thus to influence the U.S. elections. They also denied that the preparations might be intended to provide a pretext for withdrawing Cuban troops from Africa on the contention that they were needed for home defense.
Some diplomats said in interviews that they sensed that Cuba was now sincerely concerned that an attack was in the offing.



Cuban children pause while digging a schoolyard trench.

their blocks to assist the militia in defending the area.
Cuban government officials declined, on the ground of national security, repeated requests to visit bomb shelters. Several people, including government officials and civilians, described in some detail shelters that had been built or that were under construction.
In Havana, they said, many basements have been designated as shelters. In the suburbs and the countryside, they said, prefabricated concrete shelters, capable of holding up to 200 people each, have been placed four or five feet underground.
Mr. Viera and other government officials said Cuba had been increasing its defense measures partly because it believes that Mr. Reagan is likely to win the November election and would then be able to take military action against Cuba with somewhat less regard for American public opinion.

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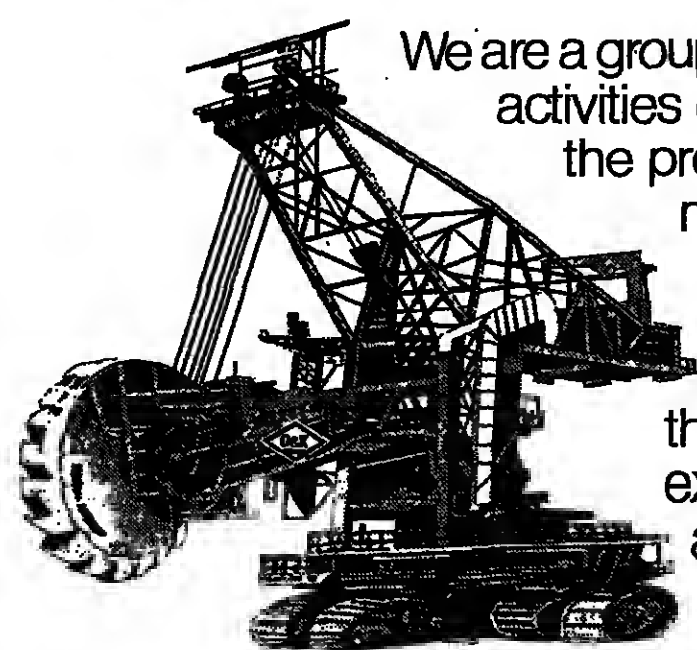
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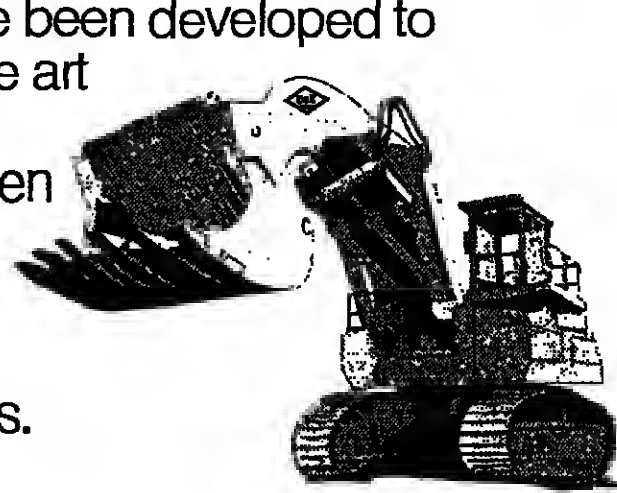
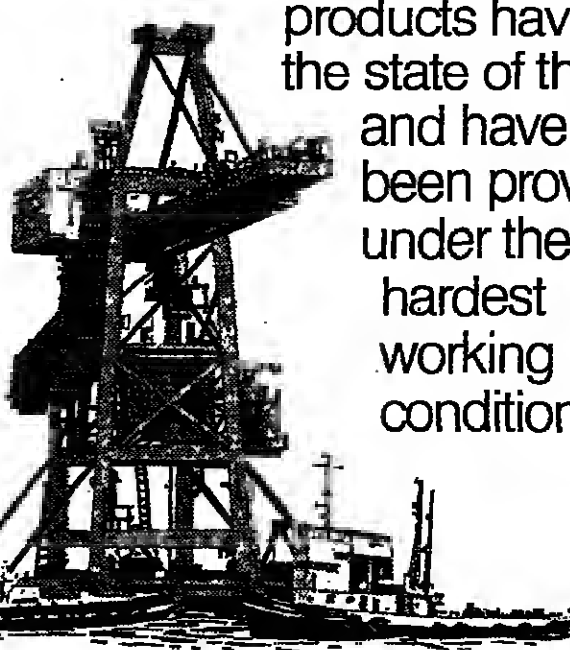
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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

If Words Have Meaning...

Jonathan Solomon, a stand-up comedian, was talking politics last summer and asked his Manhattan audience, "What do you think when you hear 'Mondale'? Do you think president? No. You think homeroom teacher."

For weeks, that seemed just right. Walter Mondale sounded like the model Calvinist candidate: buttoned-up, moral, serious to the point of sour. Electricity? Charisma? The charismatic Norwegian, someone called him. President Reagan was dazzling the public with one packaged political ploy after another, yet to Mr. Mondale, striving for some flash and flamboyance seemed almost sinful.

Then, from the start of the debate Sunday night, Walter Mondale did something surprising. He smiled... he acknowledged past error... he flashed some humor... and with a substantial show of civility, he repeatedly expressed respect for the president. Yet Mr. Reagan, the man who has raised political geniality to an art form, found it hard to respond in kind. This champion of debates — has he ever before lost one? — came off as nervous, defensive and unsmiling. The Democrats finally have something to cheer about.

Maybe not as much as wishful Mondale partisans now insist. Their candidate's widely applauded performance gave them a lift as the second chapter of the campaign begins. But there is no forgetting the first chapter, which began so dimly at a Labor Day parade through empty New York City streets, and ended with the polls showing a double-digit disaster for the challenger.

There was one sure loser Sunday: the format. It should persuade both candidates that they are their own best interrogators. The most flogging moments came when they addressed each other directly. The most labored came when the camera turned to the three reporters who asked the questions. Just choosing them turned out to be an ordeal, and the interrogations were, in any case, windy; opening questions averaged 55 words.

Had the candidates been left to establish their own priorities, they would likely have lingered less on matters of personal belief such

as churchgoing and abortion and more on presidential issues such as protectionism and the feminization of poverty.

Even when they did get to larger issues, some answers were simplistic. Mr. Mondale insisted that cheap foreign imports have cost America three million jobs. He is probably right, but he did not take into account that the strong dollar simultaneously brings some benefit to the economy. It makes everything Americans buy abroad cheaper, from tools to shopping trips to Paris, retarding inflation.

The president made an even more difficult demand on credibility. On the one hand, he has been saying that the infamous deficit would be far smaller if only Democrats in Congress had approved all the spending cuts he wants. On the other, he insisted Sunday, his administration stoutly supports the poor.

In truth, the only reason the administration is spending even as much as it is on social programs is that Congress has forced it to do so. "If Congress had acted affirmatively on all the president's budget proposals, the increase in inequality... would have been even greater.... The proposed benefit reductions were more than twice as large." So concludes the non-partisan Urban Institute in a detailed examination of "The Reagan Record."

Mr. Reagan cited the food stamp program as an example of spending more. In fact, it will cost about \$11.5 billion this year. Had the president not cut it, spending would now be about \$13.5 billion; and food costs 20 percent more than in 1981. Had Mr. Reagan made all the cuts he wanted, spending would have dropped to about \$7 billion. And if he now followed the recommendations of the Grace Commission, as he suggested Sunday, \$2 billion more would have to be cut.

The president may wish to take credit among some voters for cutting social spending and thus reducing the deficit. Or he may wish to take credit among other voters for not cutting social spending and thus preserving the social safety net. If words have meaning, he cannot have credit for both.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Full of Hope and Promise

In 1917, an American writer named Willard Price left Genoa in the steerage class of a White Star liner with 500 Italians who were emigrating to the United States. "Italians are industrious, good-natured, very affectionate toward children, courteous and polite... generous and self-sacrificing," he wrote of his companions on the ship, adding that "dense ignorance... sentences [them] to... the drudgery of unskilled labor." He went on to speculate about their future in America: "The second generation goes to school.... Out of this class emerges a third generation.... The Italians of the third generation crowd into the professions and we have Italian teachers, doctors, architects, lawyers and judges."

Two generations later, it is apparent that the only flaw in Mr. Price's vision was insufficient daring. Besides lawyers and judges, a woman of Italian ancestry is the first of her sex to run

for vice president on a major party ticket. A New York governor of Italian descent is seriously mentioned as a future presidential candidate. A businessman of Italian heritage, Lee Iacocca, having led the Chrysler Corp. out of the valley of liquidation, directs the reconstruction of the Statue of Liberty and the rehabilitation of Ellis Island as a monument to immigration. Italian-Americans have distinguished themselves as university presidents, inventors, artists, athletes, scholars. They taught America to appreciate Italian cooking, art, literature, fashion, movies, zest for life.

Mr. Price closed his report on his voyage with a sentence as appropriate this past Monday — Columbus Day 1984 — as it was 67 years ago: "It would be well if every phase of the life of America were as full of hope and promise as is the spirit of the stevedore."

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Other Opinion

Scoring the Debate: In Europe...

While it is highly unlikely that President Reagan's lead will be cut dramatically by this one encounter, Mr. Mondale did succeed in reinvigorating his candidacy. He proved that he is still a serious opponent, he reinvigorated his fellow Democrats, he regained lost momentum. It was the return of the "Fighting Fritz."

—Michel Faure in Liberation (Paris).

Mr. Reagan could lose the debates and still win the election. [But] Mr. Mondale has at least managed to make Americans take notice of him and to leave behind a self-confident and unaffected image. This has served Mr. Mondale without damaging Mr. Reagan.

—Leo Wieland

in Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung

Ronald Reagan is not a great debater. He is only at ease in front of a teleprompter. But then Walter Mondale was not expected to be so relaxed, so smiling, so aggressive and so able to counter his adversary's arguments. Will this debate change anything? Who can say?

—Jean Pochet in Le Soir (Brussels).

The surprising thing is that anyone should be in the least surprised. Walter Mondale is a bright, diligent, professional politician who has spent much of the last nine months debating on television. Ronald Reagan is an old, ostentatiously laid back president who has

spent most of the last three years avoiding debating anything with anybody in public. So it was pretty predictable, in Louisville on Sunday, that Mr. Mondale would seem crisp and shrewd and combative while Ronald Reagan was woolly and wooden.

—The Guardian (London).

... And in the United States

Not only did the debate have no decisive errors, it also had little drama, few pyrotechnics and no outright winner. The 90-minute exchange did not qualify as the sort of blood sport we have come to expect of these affairs, nor would it have satisfied the forensic standards of a debate coach.

—The Atlanta Journal.

Neither candidate embarrassed himself, and if there was a victory on either part, it was a close one. But a contender trailing as badly as Mr. Mondale needs more than just a close victory — much more.

—The Deseret News (Salt Lake City).

Sunday's debate was worth all the buildup it received. If the lively, informative probing is duplicated in the session on defense and foreign affairs Oct. 21 and by the vice presidential nominees Thursday, Americans will be in better shape to make an informed choice.

—The St. Paul (Minnesota) Dispatch.

FROM OUR OCT. 10 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: America's German Heritage

BERLIN — How the people of the United States should have adopted the German language instead of the English language is told by Baron von Strantz, a member of the Pan-German party. The Baron makes interesting "revelations" in the "Tägliche Rundschau." He ascertains that Frederick Mühlenberg, who was the first Speaker of the (U.S.) House of Representatives, was of German extraction. Mühlenberg had it in his power to decide whether German or English should be the official language of the United States. Mühlenberg, however, seems to have forgotten his duty, for he made it possible for the English language to get the best of the situation. "Today," he says, "although England dominates North America nominally, Germany accomplishes this in reality, for there are 30 million people in the United States of German origin."

1934: King Alexander Is Assassinated

MARSEILLE — The state entry of King Alexander of Yugoslavia into France [on Oct. 9] was brought to a tragic end 10 minutes after he had set foot on land by an assassin's bullet, which mortally wounded the Sovereign and Louis Barthou, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was riding at the King's side. The King was struck by two bullets, fired at short range by the assassin from the running board. The assassin, identified as Petrus Kalemén, a Croat merchant, was cut down by a saber in the hands of a colonel in charge of the official escort. Police are working on the theory that Kalemén was a member of an anarchist band. This was somewhat borne out by the fact that a tattoo mark was found on Kalemén's arm indicating he was a member of a Macedonian communist club, which may have designated the Yugoslav Monarch for death.

The Great Communicator Bungles His Lines

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — "Good morning, Mr. President, this is your wake-up call. The time is October and the temperature is colder than you think."

Not a lot colder. Even when a candidate loses a debate as decisively as Mr. Reagan did, most of his supporters do not see it that way.

But the morning after — and for the Reagan campaign it should have felt like a morning after, throbbing at the temples — there was Ed Rollins, Mr. Reagan's campaign director, gamely saying: Well, Mondale had all those debates with Democratic rivals and therefore, having had more practice...

Ring Lardner, call your office: Alibi like he wandered off your pages and into politics.

The point is not that Mr. Mondale was sharper but that Mr. Reagan was ragged. It was probably the raggedness of excessive discipline, compounded with a kind of discipline. He was worst when he should have been best, in the closing statement. He did not do what he was supposed to do. He started to, when he said: Four years ago I asked if you were better off than you were four years earlier. Now I ask, is America better off...

Then he lost the thread of what I am told was a splendid and well-thought-out statement. He looked uncomfortable, the way a natural performer does when not doing what comes naturally.

He seems to have passively accepted the discipline of elaborate preparation — but to have neglected a harder discipline. His discipline is in not sitting through the mountain of numbers and other mental debris shoveled at him by advisers who live by the shovel. He has not decided what he wants to communicate.

This is Mr. Reagan's fifth full-scale campaign. He ran for governor of California twice, then he ran

against Gerald Ford in 1976 and against Jimmy Carter in 1980. Only in 1970, when seeking re-election as governor, he ran against an underdog, erratic opponent (Jesse Unruh), yet his 1966 majority was halved.

There is no reason why an incumbent cannot play offense, defining the future. But Mr. Reagan is not doing that. He is an intuitive professional allowing himself to be flummoxed by nervous amateurs.

He has been campaigning the way some college basketball teams play when they have a big lead. They dribble around in circles, stalling to kill the clock.

This can be an effective tactic.

But it is barely basketball. And teams that do it often lose their rhythm and their competitive edge. Sometimes they lose their leads.

The question today is: Where is the rest of President Reagan? Where is the "I-paid-for-this-microphone" Reagan of 1980, getting out from under the tentative Reagan who, listening too much to advisers and too little to his instincts, kicked away the Iowa caucuses?

Suppose you had not seen the debate and someone told you that one candidate tellingly quoted an anecdote from Will Rogers, and challenged America to be greater than it is — came close to speaking of a City on a Hill. The other candi-

date recited a blizzard of dusty economic data and did so to support a backward-looking recitation about material gains. Would you have guessed that Mr. Mondale did the former, Mr. Reagan the latter?

Candidates use debates to solve problems. Mr. Reagan went to Louisville so far ahead that his only problem was to prevent Mr. Mondale from solving his own problem. Mr. Mondale's problem was to get people to take him seriously. He did that. Mr. Reagan remains closer than Mr. Mondale to the voters, so he left Louisville with a big lead — something like being ahead two games to none in a best-of-five baseball series. Ronald Reagan, call the Chicago Cubs office.

Washington Post Writers Group.



A French Debate: What Voice for the Small Parties?

By William Pfaff

France, the United States, Britain and the other countries where winner takes all in elections.

Groups that haven't a prayer of representation in a majoritarian voting system do make their opinions heard when voting is by proportional representation. This is a consideration of weight; when serious minorities are deprived of the chance to make their views felt, the result can

place in parliament even if it cannot win an individual constituency.

To change the French system, even on so persuasive a model, is nonetheless to take on a sizable responsibility, given the lesson taught by institutional changes in France's recent history. The Third and Fourth Republics were surely no less rich in public talent and intelligence than the Fifth, and there probably was as

The outcome will determine whether the French political system continues to provide the remarkable stability of the last two decades, or whether a significant step is taken backward.

be alienating, and itself politically destabilizing.

That argument was the justification for the French Socialist election promise. There was calculation in it too, since the Socialists, and the left as a whole, have nearly always been a minority in France, but a very large one, constantly frustrated by the winner-takes-all system. Under proportional representation, they would be sure of a solid place in future parliaments, and the chance to enter governing coalitions, no matter what the overall outcome.

West Germany offers a sensible model by which a part of the parliament is elected by constituency vote and the rest is named from national party lists based on the party's share in the vote. A small party can have a

much popular agreement on basic national issues as there is today, yet the society was blocked, constantly frustrated by the conflict of forces within a parliament that possessed supreme power. The Fifth Republic dramatically changed that by installing the winner-takes-all electoral system and creating a presidency with

virtually independent powers, directing a government of the president's — not the parliament's — nomination.

The Socialists are also reacting to poll evidence that they will lose the next presidential election, set for 1986. President François Mitterrand's term will continue for two years after that. This poses a problem debated and dreaded since the start of the Fifth Republic. What happens when president and parliament are at

odds? If the new parliament were elected by proportional representation, the Socialists reason, Mr. Mitterrand's room to maneuver would be enlarged. It is a Fourth Republic solution to the Fifth Republic's problem.

That problem may be much exaggerated in French discussion. It is a problem that is inherent in any presidential system of government. A hostile parliament would certainly make life difficult for Mr. Mitterrand after 1986, but parliament in the French system is weak, weaker than in any other major democracy. The government is not chosen from its members; the president is not responsible to it; he dissolves it if he wishes (no more than once a year), and on certain issues he can override it by calling referendums. The president has reserved powers in foreign policy, diplomacy, security, European affairs — all those matters which make up "national" policy as opposed to domestic affairs.

There is an American witicism that says: "If it ain't broke, don't fix it." There is a good deal of wisdom in this. France's government has been working very well for a quarter-century; it might be prudent to leave well enough alone. Moreover, who can say the Socialists are sure to lose in 1986? Perhaps they do not need proportional representation to survive that vote. They have an attractive new prime minister, new policies, and the opposition remains divided. They might even win the next election. A lot can change in 38 months.

International Herald Tribune.

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In NATO, Allies Crowd Under an Unusable Umbrella

By John C. Ausland

This is the second of two articles.

OSLO — When Pentagon officials turned their attention to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization after the Vietnam war, what they found was disquieting. The Warsaw Pact military buildup that began in the early 1960s was moving right along, while NATO's force posture had deteriorated.

The U.S. Air Force was the first out of the starting gate. It initiated a program that now could provide for the deployment of 1,200 to 1,500 fighter aircraft to Western Europe in a crisis. The program provides for a number of "co-located operating bases" prepared to receive American air squadrons.

This requires the negotiation of detailed agreements with the host countries, to be followed by the prepositioning of ammunition and sufficient stocks of other supplies to permit the aircraft to operate for at least seven days in combat.

The U.S. Army rejuvenated a plan to preposition equipment for American divisions in Western Europe, a program known by the awkward acronym POMCUS. Under this plan, American soldiers would be flown across the Atlantic and then matched with heavy equipment already there. The program dates from the 1960s, but in the 1970s its goal was increased, calling for the positioning of supplies to equip six divisions.

Meanwhile, as a result of a U.S.-Norwegian study, the Pentagon had recognized that the defense of northern Norway was essential to the control of the North Atlantic. So U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown acceded to a Norwegian proposal to preposition ammunition and heavy equipment for a brigade of U.S. Marines in central Norway.

Into the midst of these programs stepped Robert Komer, known both by admirers and detractors as "Blowtorch Bob." As Harold Brown's adviser on NATO affairs, he launched, almost singlehandedly, what became known as the Long-Term Defense Program. When this was added to the alliance's regular five-year defense program, confusion resulted — but it added yeast to the dough. What at-

tracted most attention was a commitment by the nations of the alliance to increase their defense budgets by 3 percent each year, after inflation.

This renewed attention to conventional forces was paralleled by a growing concern in West Germany with one product of the Soviet nuclear arsenal, the SS-20. This led to NATO's 1979 decision to deploy American Pershing-2 and cruise missiles in Europe beginning in 1983, unless an arms-control accord were reached first with Moscow. Some remnants of the alliance crisis that ensued remain, though our leaders assure us harmony has been restored.

One side effect of the missile debate was a new examination by NATO governments of the role of the U.S. nuclear stockpile in Western Europe. By the end of this decade this stockpile will have been cut from about 6,000 warheads to about 4,600, as obsolete missiles are removed. Many of the remaining missiles, however, are uncomfortably close to the front lines in the event of a conflict.

General Bernard Rogers, the Su-

preme Allied Commander for Europe, worked patiently with all this and finally emerged with a reasonably coherent plan. The U.S. Air Force, Army and Marine Corps programs were joined under an umbrella plan called the Rapid Reinforcement Program, which also covers reinforcements by other NATO nations.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Congress has been balking at Pentagon requests for funds needed in the reinforcement programs, because it is unhappy with the allied performance. It is impossible to say when the various reinforcement programs will be completed.

Barring some act of Soviet stupidity, there seems to be about as much chance of NATO achieving a credible conventional defense posture in this decade as there was in the 1950s and 1960s — for much the same reasons.

While West European leaders are not entirely comfortable with the threat to use nuclear weapons that they find even less attractive the prospect of asking voters for greatly increased military budgets. The risks of

a defense built on nuclear deterrence seem reasonable to these leaders because of the unstated assumption that it will not have to be used.

The United States might do well to consider that badgering its European allies about their defense effort will lead to nothing but bad feelings. American leaders should simply decide how much they want to contribute to the defense of Europe, then inform the allies of their decision.

The Europeans, after all, do not force American troops to remain. If the American forces do stay, it is because American interests require it.

Over the years, NATO has developed a posture dependent on a nuclear umbrella that can neither be used to defend Western Europe nor dismantled. If Americans are not prepared to run the risks that this involves, they should let the Europeans defend themselves. But first they should dwell on the apparent inability of Europeans to manage their own affairs without U.S. participation.

There is plenty of evidence of this unfortunate reality, without recalling the fact that the United States has twice in this century found itself involved in European civil wars.

International Herald Tribune.

Peres's Job Is Not in Washington

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — Israel's new prime minister has come to the wrong place at the wrong time with the wrong plan.

Shimon Peres should not make a pilgrimage to Washington only three weeks after taking office. His job is in Israel. Mr. Peres can announce that he is not coming "as a beggar," and can tell interviewers that Israel intends to solve its economic problems by sacrifice at home, but his unseemly haste in running over to the United States says exactly the opposite. If he wants to send a signal of national self-confidence and resolute belittling, the White House is not the place from which to do it.

Nor is the timing right. One month before the U.S. election, Mr. Reagan is eager to receive Mr. Peres to erase from voters' memories the sales of AWACS planes and enhanced F-15 armaments to the Saudis, and the double cross of the Camp David accords by his dictation of a settlement that would give back the territory lost by Jordan in 1967.

Like Andrei Gromyko before him, the Israeli leader probably figures he can gain some concession from a second-term Reagan by contributing to the expected Republican landslide. But many Americans, including important opposition legislators, resent such obvious intervention.

Finally, the Peres-Shamir team arrives with a half-baked plan. In its first weeks in office, the new government has given the Israeli population the equivalent of a brick slap in the face: a modest shekel devaluation, dire talk of budget cuts and a ban on the importation of luxuries-cum-necessities from chocolates to television sets and autos.

That is a useful sinner-upper, but not a serious plan to stop the doubling of prices every two months, or a way to stop the hemorrhage of reserves that happens when a government's budget exceeds the nation's gross national product.

Israel is not on the brink of bankruptcy, its foreign debt is in friendly hands, and much of that debt is a result of the loan-purchase of U.S. arms needed to rebuild Israel's armed forces after the surprise attack by Egypt on Yom Kippur in 1973.

But emergency action is required to engage the new enemy at the gates. A really stupid idea — indexation of prices, wages and savings — seemingly eased the pain of inflation, concealing from the public the ravages being done to the nation. At the same time, political compassion ran rampant, and budgets exploded to meet the demands of a nation too fearful of unemployment.

Now the paper must be paid and all Israelis will have to do the paying. The unity government seems headed toward wage-price controls, import restrictions, heavier taxes. That is the classic mistake of hyperinflationary governments. George Shultz and Herbert Stein, to whom Israel now turns for guidance, learned that lesson about the folly of controls in the Nixon administration. I wrote Richard Nixon's wrong-headed, take-charge speech on wage-price controls at Camp David in 1971, and still feel guilty about it.

The way out of the mess is through less government domination of the economy, not more. Israel desperately needs more capitalism and less socialism. Budget-slashing is the answer, not the vague promise of a \$1 billion aid next year, but the shutting down this year of bureaucracies that would otherwise spend \$2 billion.

And that is only the beginning. Export subsidies should be abolished and the shekel devalued by a fourth; commodity subsidies should be ended and the poor supported by direct grants; the government should sell the hundreds of corporations it owns.

Israeli labor must lift its productivity to the high levels achieved during the growth decades.

Mr. Peres and Yitzhak Shamir must get the word "control" out of their heads and get the word "initiative" in. They should go to their people with a message of universal pain: Inflation must be ended, the present inflation and coming recession felt by all. They should accompany their exhortations with an amnesty on undeclared assets, to begin to bring the underground economy up to where it can help the entire nation.

Yes, it is easy to sit here — in a country with its own deficit going wild, with its own government share of the GNP creeping up — and sternly counsel austerity to an ally that must spend every third dollar for defense and bear a unique burden of feeding poor immigrants.

But the present danger to Israel is economic decay followed by political vandalism. Mr. Peres should quickly shake hands all around and then go home and get to work. American investment will flow massively, and defense aid impressively, where the unfettered enterprisers of Israel provide a light to the world.

The New York Times.

SUSIE LIPPENS.

Knokke-Heist, Belgium.

The Priestly Duties

Priests should not meddle in politics ("Cardinal Urges Expanded Protest Against Marcos," Oct. 3). They should be men of peace whose duty it is to mend and to heal and not act patriotic or nationalistic.

SUKHUM PHONGSATHORN.

Bangkok.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Arguments in Favor

The report on the British Labor Party's decision to pursue a policy of unilateral disarmament ("Labor Party in Britain Backs Policy of Unilateral Nuclear Disarmament," Oct. 4) is startling to the extent to which it reveals your bias on the issue. After stating that the policy was "overwhelmingly endorsed" by the party,

Michael Getler goes on to report on the arguments advanced in opposition to it by James Callaghan, Denis Healey and Peter Shore. While the arguments in favor of the policy seem to have impressed all but a tiny minority of the delegates, Mr. Getler seems to feel that they don't even deserve mention.

MICHAEL COX.

Paris.

A Question of Morale

Regarding the series "A World of Drugs" (Sept. 18-20) by Joel Brinkley and Alan Riding:

The U.S. Congress is missing the point of drug control when it advocates reducing foreign aid to drug-producing countries. These countries

do not force their drugs upon America. Money is forced upon them to produce those drugs for use in the United States. The solution? Don't punish the merchants, reduce the number of buyers.

Drug-taking involves cynicism. It is a response to the feeling that government is vague and dreamlike. Promises evaporate. Weapons of war are called peacekeepers.

A good leader could change this. A Congress we could trust could change this. It's a question of morale.

FRANK L. GROSSMANN.

Hawaii, Kuwait.

Embassy Protection

How extraordinary that people who live in Lebanon where such a lot

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Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel. 336-4802. Telex: 262009.
S.A. du capital de 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 34331.
U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid at New York, N.Y. 11101.
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Honduras Complains of U.S. Reaction To Overtures

By Philip Taubman

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The foreign minister of Honduras has said that his government was seeking to redefine its relationship with the United States to de-emphasize military ties and was not satisfied with the Reagan administration's reaction.

"We want a more independent relationship on security issues and more assistance in helping build our economy and strengthening our democratic system," the official, Edgardo Paz Barmid, said in an interview Monday. He was in New York to attend the General Assembly session of the United Nations.

"My government has grown impatient with the lack of a concrete response from the United States," he added.

Mr. Paz said Honduras had formally asked the United States at the end of July to appoint a high-level commission to discuss changes in the relationship between the two countries. He said that the Reagan administration had resisted the suggestion, although he said senior U.S. officials, including Secretary of State George P. Shultz, had told him the administration was willing to talk about increasing economic aid.

State Department officials said they were surprised by Mr. Paz's comments. They said that representatives of the United States and Honduras talked often and that although the administration had not set up a special commission, it had no objection to exploring possible changes.

Honduras has taken several steps recently to distance itself from the United States on security issues, including the announcement last month that it would no longer permit the training of Salvadoran troops at a regional military center in Honduras that is operated by the United States.

Mr. Paz's comments were the most forceful statement of Honduran concerns since relations with Washington began to chill after General Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, the commander of the Honduran military and an advocate of close ties to the United States, was ousted by fellow officers in March.

Until the recent cooling in relations, Honduras was the principal base for U.S. military activities in Central America, including large-scale exercises.

In Panama, 'Zonians' React Bitterly as Their Way of Life Is Phased Out

By William R. Long

Los Angeles Times Service
BALBOA, Panama — The commissary behind the Balboa High School football field, which dispensed the abundance and variety of a U.S. supermarket, closed last week. American employees of the Panama Canal had lost another vital part of their collective identity.

It was not the first such loss. A peculiarly American way of life is slipping away in bitterness, anxiety and nostalgia.

When Balboa was part of the Panama Canal Zone, before Panama assumed control in October 1979 under the Panama Canal treaties, it was a model American community in a tropical park of palms and carefully trimmed lawns.

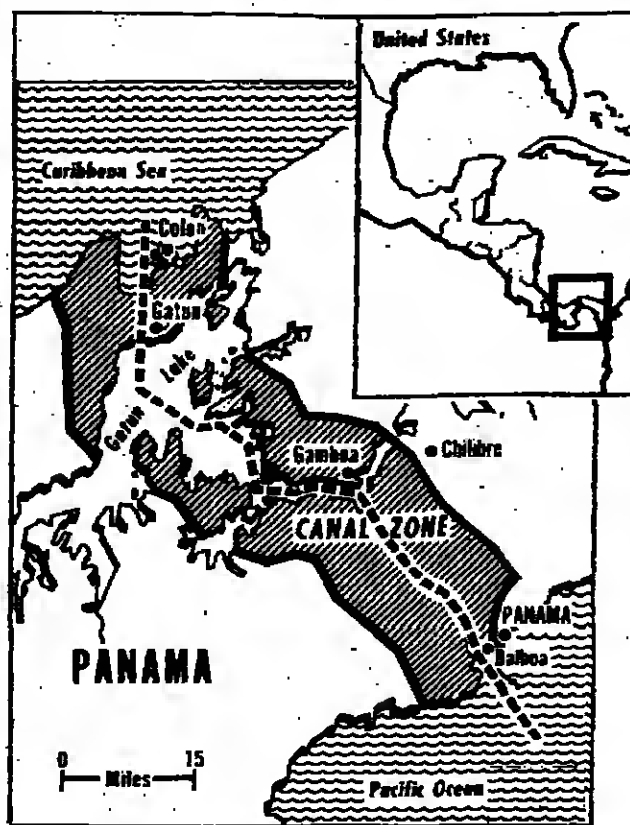
In those days, "Zonians" took pride in being part of a momentous American enterprise: moving ships from one ocean to another through a man-made shortcut that is a marvel of engineering.

In turn, the U.S. government's Panama Canal Co. helped its employees maintain a lifestyle comparable to that in a prosperous company town in the United States.

Zonians mailed letters and packages at U.S. post offices, argued with U.S. policemen about traffic tickets, and paid their fines in U.S. dollars.

They had American schools and clubs, sports leagues and churches, banks and bars and commissaries providing low-priced consumer goods made in the United States.

Many Americans ventured out of the Canal Zone only every other year, on home leave. Some made occasional, more exotic journeys across Fourth of July Avenue into Panama City.



Former boundaries of the Canal Zone, which Panama took over in 1979 from the United States under new treaties.

"It was a kind of dream world; you felt almost detached from reality," said the Reverend Clarence McConkey, pastor of Balboa Union Church. "We were taken care of, almost from the cradle to the grave."

With change has come insecurity and nostalgia.

"Oh, Lord," Mr. McConkey said. "That's all you hear: 'I remember.'"

His church recently opened a counseling service to help people deal with the problems of change. Tension is "sharp as a razor" in the U.S. community, he said. "Family life is suffering very badly here."

Since 1979, the number of American employees of the canal has dropped from 3,200 to 1,500. An affirmative action employment and training program has been undertaken to give Panamanians progressively more jobs on the canal.

The American schools and Gor-

gas Hospital have been transferred to the U.S. Defense Department, which operates several military bases along the canal.

The U.S. Post Office in Balboa became a Panamanian post office and the canal company commissary was taken over by the U.S. Defense Department, though American canal employees were given temporary privileges. Now even that is over.

Two and a half years after the treaties went into effect, Panamanian police replaced U.S. police in what had been the Canal Zone.

The treaties' goal is to phase Americans out of the canal operation by the year 2000. U.S. military bases are to be out of Panama by then.

Among those who feel the loss most keenly are the canal pilots, highly trained technicians who guide the ships through the canal's intricate system of locks and channels. The 229 pilots, now including 17 Panamanians, are the stars of the show. They are paid from \$40,000 to \$90,000 a year.

Malcolm Stone, 47, a pilot who has been working for the canal for 13 years, said he has seen a steady erosion in lifestyle and working conditions.

"All these years it has been a continual take-away," he said. Maintenance of the canal area, he said, has deteriorated noticeably since Panama took over in 1979.

For about 550 American teachers, hospital personnel, postal workers and others who were transferred to the Defense Department, the changes have been especially jarring. Under the treaty, they had to move out of canal company houses and apartments and into U.S. military housing.

When the treaties were drafted, it was expected that U.S. military personnel in Panama would be sharply reduced by 1984, but because of U.S. activity in other Central American countries, the armed forces have maintained a strong presence here. The resulting shortage of military housing has meant

that most people moving out of canal company houses have ended up in poorer accommodations.

Before this year's changes, the canal administration had been worried about a possible exodus of American employees, jeopardizing the operation of the canal and the training of Panamanian workers.

U.S. managers had hoped to give a generous cost-of-living adjust-

ment to American employees to sweeten the loss of commissary and other privileges. But Panama objected that the money would have to come out of canal revenues and that it would not be fair to Panamanian employees.

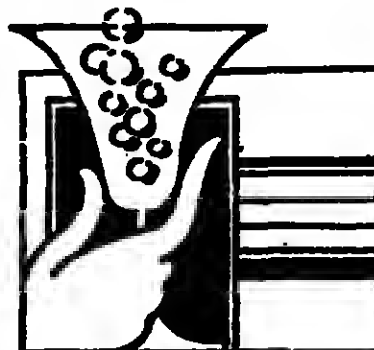
So the American employees were given an "equity package," despite opposition from the four Panamanian members on the nine-member

canal board of directors, that includes rent-free housing, free electricity and a free family trip to the United States annually.

Despite the subsidies, Mr. Stone, the canal pilot, finds it painful to watch what he considered his homeland slipping away.

"Sure it was part of America," Mr. Stone said. "We're Americans."

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Bishops in Peru Back Vatican Stand Opposing Theology of Liberation

VATICAN CITY (AP)—Peru's Roman Catholic bishops strongly support the Vatican policy against the "liberation theology," the country's episcopal conference announced Tuesday.

Bishop Augustus Vargas Alzamora, secretary-general of the conference, said in a statement issued here that the Peruvian bishops would issue a formal declaration to that effect in Lima in a few days.

The statement was released by the Vatican on the eve of Pope John Paul II's departure for a 70-hour trip to Spain, the Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

The centerpiece of the trip will be an address Thursday in Santo Domingo to the bishops of Latin America, who have been sharply

divided over liberation theology, which advocates the need for sometimes revolutionary social change to end injustices.

Forty-four of Peru's bishops held a series of meetings with the pope and his top aides last week.

The pontiff told them that the church should continue to champion the cause of the poor but should avoid "ideological temptations" in espousing non-Christian ideas.

Bishop Vargas Alzamora's statement said the Peruvian bishops would endorse a major Vatican document issued by the Congregation of the Doctrine of the Faith, which condemned what it called Marxist influence on the political and social activities of priests and nuns on behalf of the poor and oppressed.

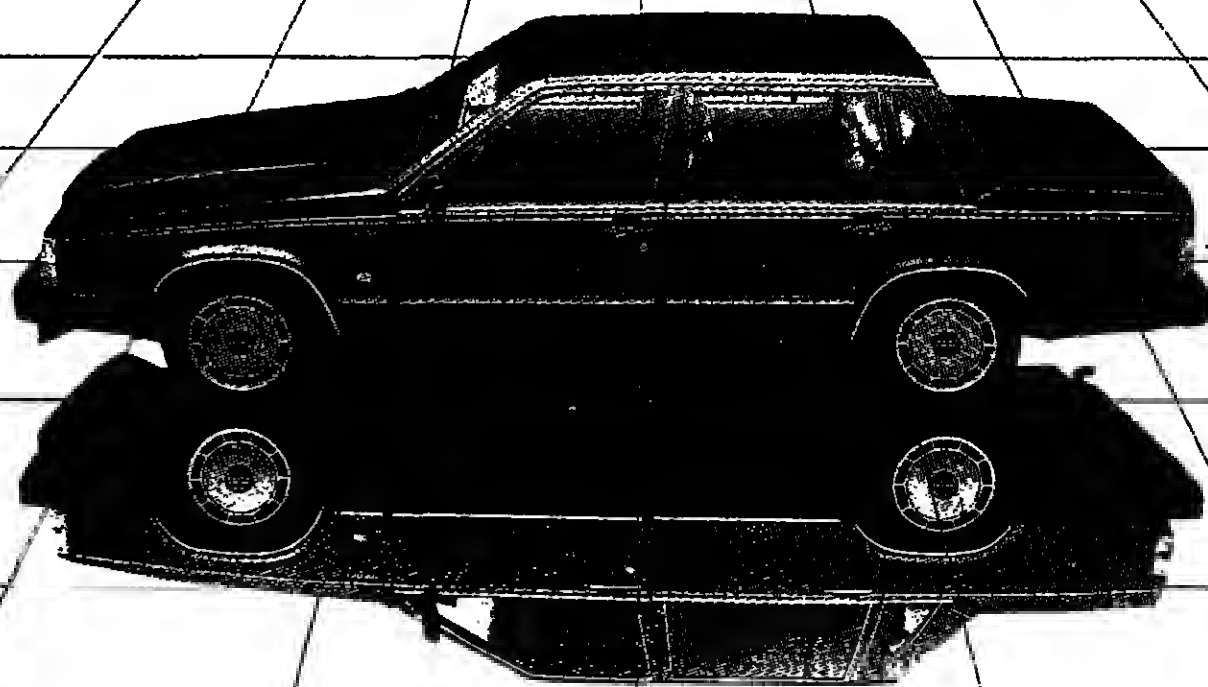
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Suit Against CBS May Furnish Postmortem on Vietnam War

By Eleanor Randolph
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Starred and confident as he stood in a Pentagon briefing room 17 years ago, General William C. Westmoreland showed no visible reservations when he said that peace in South Vietnam "lies within our grasp."

"The enemy's hopes are bankrupt," the commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam assured reporters in Washington.

Fifteen years later, in a 90-minute television documentary called "The Uncontested Enemy: A Vietnam Deception," the CBS television network charged that General Westmoreland and other high government officials were conspiring at the time to keep the enemy's actual strength a secret not only from the press and public, but also from the president.

The documentary, broadcast Jan. 23, 1982, said: "Tonight we're going to present evidence of what we have come to believe was a conscious effort — indeed a conspiracy — at the highest levels of American military intelligence — to suppress and alter critical intelligence on the enemy in the year leading up to the Tet offensive."

It could be argued, CBS said, that because of General Westmoreland's rosy estimates that enemy strength was waning, his command in chief, President Lyndon B. Johnson, was unprepared for the Tet offensive in January 1968, when the enemy waged heavy guerrilla attacks throughout South Vietnam.

Now CBS and General Westmoreland will defend their versions of this pivotal time in the Vietnam War in a trial expected to become one of the most important and perhaps bitter U.S. courtroom dramas of this decade.

It is a battle for reputations, in one sense, as General Westmoreland's attorneys accuse the network of bad journalism and CBS lawyers charge that the general hid the truth about the unpopular war.

Some of those observing say the trial of General Westmoreland's \$120-million libel suit against CBS, for which jury selection started Tuesday in U.S. District Court in New York, could be the first major and official inquiry into this crucial period of the war.

U.S. District Judge Pierre N. Leval, who will try the case, reluctantly turned down a request that the trial be televised.

Judge Leval also wrote, "Among the questions in dispute will be whether the high U.S. military command in Vietnam engaged in

willful distortion of intelligence data to substantiate optimistic reports of the progress of the war and whether one of the nation's most important distributors of news and commentary engaged in willful or reckless slander."

It also could be a rare opportunity for some of the most reluctant managers of the Vietnam War to go on the record in their testimony about one of the war's most crucial periods: the months before the Tet offensive.

The lineup of possible witnesses for General Westmoreland reads like a "Who's Who" of the Johnson administration, including Robert S. McNamara, former secretary of defense; Dean Rusk, former secretary of state; William E. Colby and Richard Helms, former CIA directors; and President Johnson's special assistants on national security affairs, McGeorge Bundy and Walt W. Rostow.

By contrast, CBS has as potential witnesses a number of intelligence analysts who worked for the army and the CIA in Vietnam and Washington, as opposed to the policy-makers who are potential witnesses for the other legal team.

As David Halberstam, author of "The Best and the Brightest" and one of CBS's potential witnesses, said: "What you have here is most of the people who were the sources for those of us covering Vietnam. They are the ones testifying for CBS — the people who actually did what the brass told them."

As the trial nears, it becomes apparent that General Westmoreland will try to concentrate on the issue of whether he misled President Johnson, instead of whether he distorted facts to the press, the public and Congress.

David Boies, the lead attorney for CBS, said at a news conference Friday that the policy-makers from the era will be asked "whether they were part of the deception or part of the deceived."

In many ways, the event that spawned this legal drama was an internal conflict between two arms of the U.S. government: the CIA and the army. Not uncommonly in the workings of government, both had the same task in late 1967: assessing the strength of the enemy. They came to different solutions. The army said the range of enemy troop strength was near 300,000 and the CIA suggested it was closer to 600,000.

As Professor John P. Roche, former special consultant to President Johnson, said in his affidavit, such matters were not easy. "There was an arcane quality about much of it which reminded me of the disputes among 13th-century scholastics:

How does one count the guerrilla's child, who once a month goes out to plant *punji* sticks?" (*Punji* sticks were used as a rudimentary booby trap.)

But for CBS, the question of troop strength will be crucial during the trial because the documentary charged that General Westmoreland kept a "ceiling" of 300,000 on any enemy troop assessments by the army.

In this regard, one of the most crucial witnesses for CBS and the one who could be among the most colorful in the network's lineup is expected to be a slow-talking Republican from Mississippi, retired Colonel Gains Hawkins.

Colonel Hawkins said during pretrial testimony that he "reduced figures arbitrarily," that he believes the reductions were part of a "cover-up" and that he blames General Westmoreland for holding down estimates of the enemy's strength to maintain public support for the war.

George Allen, a 20-year veteran of the CIA who uses the CBS documentary to train agency recruits, said, "I think we were accessories to the conspiracy to mislead the American people."

Richard D. Kovar, a 30-year CIA veteran who now prepares President Ronald Reagan's daily foreign intelligence digest, praised Sam Adams, a retired CIA analyst who was a paid consultant for CBS and who has spent virtually the last 15 years building the case that CBS will carry to the court.

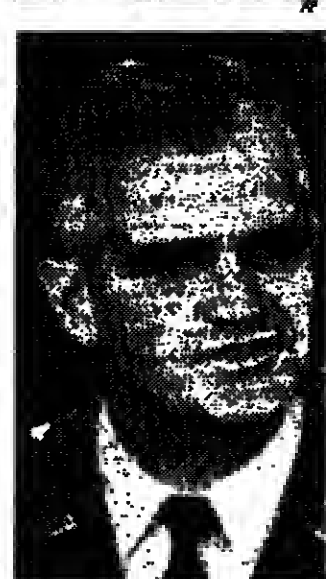
"Sam Adams had been right, and I and Mr. Helms ... had been wrong," Mr. Kovar said in his affidavit.

In the strictest sense, the court will try to determine whether General Westmoreland and others "cooked the books" in favor of the army numbers as Mike Wallace, the narrator of the documentary, put it, or whether army officers simply stood by their own figures against the CIA's because they believed they were more solid.

As General Westmoreland's lawyer, Dan Burt, wrote in one argument to the court: "[CBS] took what was essentially a debate in 1967 over how the enemy should be portrayed ... and converted the debate into a conspiracy."

Still, the questions before the court will be much larger than a mere discrepancy in the numbers. Ultimately, historians hope to find new evidence of whether underestimating the enemy strength set the nation up for a fall when the enemy suddenly waged the vast Tet offensive two months later.

If CBS will be trying to prove that General Westmoreland misled



Vietnam-era photographs of possible witnesses in General William C. Westmoreland's libel suit against CBS. Clockwise, from top left: Dean Rusk, former secretary of state; David Halberstam, writer and former Vietnam correspondent for The New York Times; Robert S. McNamara, former secretary of defense; and General Westmoreland.

not only the public but also his superiors, the other side will be looking at how Mr. Wallace and his producer, George Crile, made a broadcast that the general called a "preposterous hoax."

Under the libel laws, General Westmoreland and his lawyers, funded primarily by a conservative public law group called the Capitol Legal Foundation, will have to prove that at least Mr. Crile and perhaps others at CBS were trying to ruin the general's reputation by making damaging charges "with reckless disregard whether [they were] true or false."

The results may well turn out to be embarrassing to CBS and professionally devastating to Mr. Crile, who told one reporter that the months in the courtroom would become a "real-life test" for him. Mr. Crile was suspended by CBS

for secretly taping an off-the-record interview and his job is considered in limbo until the case is over.

At the center of the case could be the unanswered question in an exchange between General Westmoreland and Mr. Wallace in the CBS documentary:

Mr. Wallace: "Shouldn't someone from [General Westmoreland's command] have told the president that not only were the VC [Vietcong] planning a massive attack but that they were flooding the South with North Vietnamese regulars?"

General Westmoreland: "We — sure. That was known, that was known."

Mr. Wallace: "The president knew?"

General Westmoreland: "I have no idea whether the president knew or not."

South Korea Urges North To Admit to Rangoon Plot

Reuters

SEOUL — Relatives, government officials and diplomats attended a memorial service near the border with North Korea Tuesday for 17 senior South Korean officials killed in a bomb attack in Rangoon a year ago.

Prime Minister Chin Ie Chong unveiled a 17-meter (55-feet) high tower in memory of the victims near the demilitarized zone dividing the two Koreas.

Mr. Chin told the gathering of about 500 people that South Koreans were angered by North Korea's "impudent attitude towards the heinous atrocity."

South Korea has accused the North of masterminding the bombing in a bid to assassinate President Chun Doo Hwan during a state visit to Burma. Mr. Chin missed the blast by minutes at Rangoon's Martyrs' Mausoleum, but it killed four of his cabinet ministers.

North Korea has denied involvement in the attack, but Burmese authorities convicted two North Korean military officers for the bombing and withdrew diplomatic recognition of North Korea.

Mr. Chin, in a separate statement Tuesday, demanded that North Korea admit responsibility for the attack saying it was "a meticulously premeditated plan."

He said, "It was a treacherous, warlike and uncivilized crime which shattered world peace and shocked all civilized people."

Prime Minister Chin told the memorial service that South Korea could have retaliated with violence but had refrained out of respect for "national aspiration for a peaceful reunification" of the Korean peninsula.

Western diplomats praised Mr. Chin last October for calming members of the South Korean military who wanted immediate armed retaliation against the North.

About 20,000 people attended a commemorative rally Monday at a Seoul stadium.

Japanese Supermarkets Withdraw Suspect Candy 1,000 Stores Bar Morinaga Products After Extortion Attempt With Poison

Reuters

TOKYO — Nearly 1,000 supermarkets across Japan have cleared their shelves of candy made by a big confectionery firm after police found poisoned candy planted by a group of extortionists. It was reported Tuesday.

Kyodo news service said eight supermarket chains had withdrawn products of the Morinaga & Co. after police found 11 packets of its candy laced with sodium cyanide.

The group had earlier demanded \$4 million from Morinaga. But after apparently failing to force the company to hand over the money, it said it had planted 20 poisoned packets of Morinaga candy in stores.

A highway catering organization said about 300 of its outlets had withdrawn Morinaga products.

But a Morinaga spokesman said the firm would not recall its candy from stores because that would not solve the problem. Morinaga shares plunged 54 yen (22 cents) to 466 yen Monday on the Tokyo Stock Exchange but recovered to 475 yen at midday Tuesday.

Earlier Extortion Plot
Earlier, Clyde Haberman of The New York Times reported from Tokyo:

The discovery of the cyanide-laced candy revived a bizarre extortion plot that has both fascinated and frightened the Japanese for months and that most people thought had ended.

Police officials said Monday night that investigators had removed 10 boxes of candy from store shelves in Osaka, Kyoto and Nagoya. Six packs tested thus far reportedly contained cyanide, one in a sufficient dosage to be lethal. All carried typewritten labels on the outside warning that the contents were tainted.

Earlier in the day, letters sent to newspapers in Osaka said that, in all, 20 such packs had been placed

on store shelves scattered from Tokyo in the east to Hakata in the far west. The letter-writers threatened to distribute 30 more boxes of tainted candy with no warning attached.

Police said they were convinced that those responsible were the same people who had tried to extort more than \$4 million earlier this year from another candy manufacturer, Ezaki Glico.

The Glico case had been almost a national preoccupation for months. It began when three men kidnapped the company president, Kaishisa Ezaki, in March while he was at home taking a bath. Mr. Ezaki managed to escape, but the extortionists then announced that they had put cyanide-laced packs of Glico candy on supermarket shelves.

Within days, stores cleared their shelves of all Glico products. Company sales plummeted, and workers were laid off. Finally, during the summer, the culprit sent letters to newspapers saying they had "become bored with this affair" and were heading for Europe.

Investigators assumed that the scare tactics had been devised by people intent mainly on harming Mr. Ezaki and his company. But the Morinaga case appears to be motivated by a desire for money, police said. And for many Japanese, the fact that tainted candy actually was distributed has created a menacing new dimension in a country where random violence is rare.

Investigators believe the same people were involved in both extortion cases from the typewriter used and from the taunting tone in all the letters. Moreover, one of the poisoned candy packs was found at a supermarket only 35 yards or so from Mr. Ezaki's home in Nishinomiya, west of Osaka.

The notes received Monday were addressed to "all mothers in the country," warning what awaited their children if they bought candy. "Morinaga is the best when it comes to confectionery," the letters said. However, they continued, the candies "now taste a bit bitter since we have added a special seasoning of sodium cyanide."

The notes were signed "Kajin 21-Monso," which can mean "The Mystery Man With 21 Faces" or "The Monster With 21 Faces." It seemed to be a reference to "Kajin 20-Monso," a series of mystery books and television dramas for children that were popular 30 years ago.

Asian Migration to Australia Is Up

The Associated Press

CANBERRA, Australia — Immigration figures released Tuesday show that for the first time, Asians have become the largest single migrant group to Australia.

The official bureau of statistics said the number of immigrants from Europe had declined from the 10,690 who arrived during the first three months of 1983 to 4,910 in the

first quarter of 1984. The number of Asians increased from 7,600 in the first quarter of 1983 to 7,740 in the same period this year, the bureau said.

Some politicians and others contend that the number of Asians in Australia is too high and that the immigrants find it hard to fit into the country's Western society.

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U.S. Is 'Better Off' Now, but All of Its People Aren't

(Continued from Page 1)

...the principal source of income for most of the elderly. In contrast, many young Americans, from the teen-agers who entered the labor force after Mr. Reagan took office to workers approaching 35, have lost ground to both the overall economy and to other age groups.

The unemployment rate among youths 16 to 19 was 19.3 percent in September, higher than in 1980. For households headed by workers under 25, incomes have declined 10 percent since 1980; for those under 35, the drop is 8 percent.

Well-to-do Americans have gained ground. Like the elderly, they derive a disproportionately large part of their incomes from investments, so they have profited from the resurgent economy's growth, from tax-rate reductions on earned and unearned income and from tax shelters.

Among those who fall into the highest income category this year are the chief executives of some of the country's largest industrial companies. Towers, Perrin, Foster and Crosby, a management consulting concern, reports that the average chief executive's salary leaped from \$552,000 in 1980 to \$775,000 in 1984 — a gain of 40 percent.

According to Richard D. Rippe, an economist at Dean Witter Reynolds, the brokerage firm, the compensation of nonfarm, private-sector workers, including wages and benefits, has risen 30 percent in

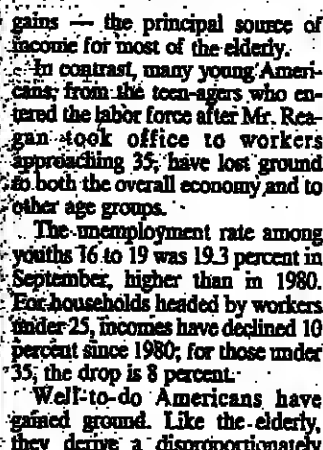


Ronald Reagan

case, is not doing nearly so well as are the elderly.

Old people benefit from one of the few areas of rising, federal spending, Social Security and Medicare programs. From the 1980 fiscal year to the 1984 fiscal year, the government's Social Security payments to the elderly jumped 51 percent, to an estimated total of \$240 billion. The government's payments for Medicare, though a smaller part of the budget, jumped 90 percent in the four years.

The elderly have also benefited from the 1981 tax act, which included a reduction to 50 percent from 70 percent in the maximum tax rate on unearned income from dividends, interest and capital



Walter F. Mondale

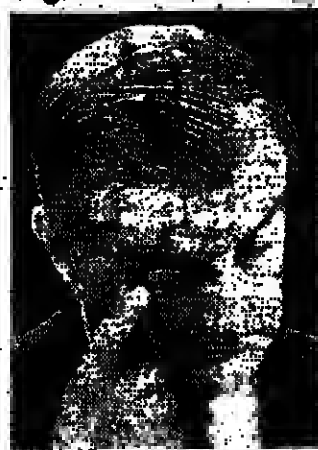
growing from 13 percent in 1980 to 15.2 percent in 1983. These are individuals whose incomes last year were below \$5,061.

The number of poor people has climbed by 6 million, to 35.3 million, since Mr. Reagan's election, according to the Census Bureau. Of 19.8 million poor people between 15 and 65 years old, 10 percent — about two million — worked full time last year.

The increase in the numbers of poor baffles some economists. "It seems to me that the economic recovery has been so strong that most of us ought to be better off than we were three and a half years ago," said John Weicher, an economist at the American Enterprise Institute, a conservative research organization here. "I'm surprised we're seeing more poverty."

Administration officials question the poverty figures because the threshold of poverty varies from family to family and region to region and because the official definition of poverty excludes noncash government benefits for housing, food and health care.

Using a definition of poverty that takes such benefits into account would have reduced the rate last year by only a percentage point. By these broader definitions, the poverty rate shows a slightly sharper rise since Mr. Reagan took office than the cash-income definition, indicating that the reductions in federal spending actually have dipped into the safety net.



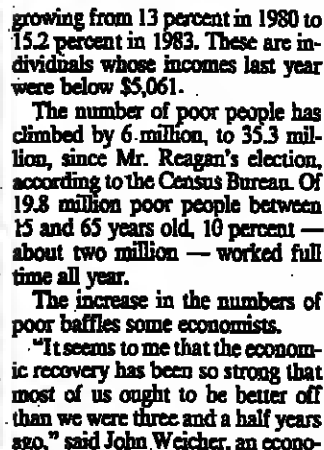
Ronald Reagan

four years and 4.8 percent after inflation.

Workers' straight weekly earnings, on average, according to government figures, climbed 26 percent in the four years through July to \$295.46, but after inflation the increase was only 1.2 percent.

Unlike the very rich, several large economic groups have fallen behind, especially those who occupy the economy's cellar. Largely because of President Johnson's social programs, the poverty rate plunged from 22.2 percent in 1960 to 12.6 percent in 1970 and then stabilized for the remainder of the decade.

But under Mr. Reagan, the percentage of those who officially qualify as poor began to rise again.



Ronald Reagan

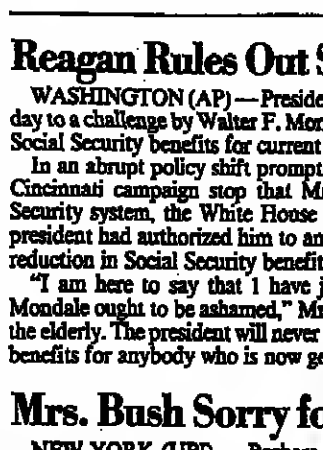
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\$1 Billion May Be Spent on Campaign
WASHINGTON (AP) — By the time the last votes are counted next month, Americans will have spent upwards of \$1 billion in choosing a president and new Congress. That is about a third more than it cost four years ago. The total for all elections — federal, state and local — is likely to hit \$1.8 billion, up 50 percent from four years ago.

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Ronald Reagan

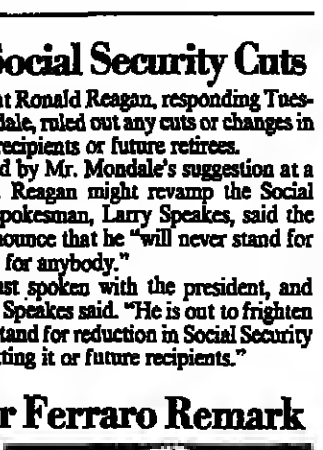
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Mubarak Makes First Visit to Jordan Since Ties Restored

By John Kifner

New York Times Service

AMMAN, Jordan — President Hosni Mubarak arrived here Tuesday in the first state visit of an Egyptian leader since his nation was ostracized by 17 Arab countries in 1979 following its separate peace with Israel.

Mr. Mubarak's visit came two weeks after King Hussein stunned the Arab world with the sudden announcement that Jordan was restoring diplomatic relations with Egypt. The visit appeared to be another step in the Jordanian monarch's efforts to forge a new alignment in the region.

King Hussein's goal, diplomats and officials here believe, is to bring Egypt back from isolation into the mainstream of the Arab world, but in coalition with the more moderate Gulf states and with Iraq, thus isolating Syria and its more radical allies.

The move has infuriated the Syrian government of President Hafez al-Assad. There has been a hurried series of meetings in Damascus in recent days with ministers from Libya, Algeria and South Yemen and Libya vintipuer in the official Syrian media.

In his welcoming speech at a formal banquet Tuesday night, King Hussein, in addition to the expected platitudes concerning the alleged unity of all Arabs as a single nation, delivered several thrusts at the Syrians.

At one point he referred to "our sense of belonging to one nation, which, by the grace of God, will withstand the forces of evil and aggression and the designs of expansion and hegemony."

While some of the phrases could be construed as the customary railing against Israel, in the code words well understood here, the phrase "hegemony" clearly referred to Syria's long-held position that it should be the dominant force in the region.

Even more plainly, the king referred directly to Syria's role in creating and backing factions within the Palestine Liberation Organization who are trying to remove the long-time PLO leader, Yasser Arafat.

"We support the Palestine Liberation Organization and its legitimate leadership and its fierce struggle to preserve the independence of Palestinian decision-making," the monarch said in the midst of a standard recital of support of the

"legitimate national rights" of the Palestinian people. Mr. Arafat has been expelled from Syria, and Syria-backed rebels drove him from his last military base in Lebanon last fall. Currently, Syria and its proxies, including the rebel Abu Musa faction of al-Fatah, Saiga, and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command, have been seeking to block the efforts of Mr. Arafat and his remaining Fatah loyalists to hold a meeting of the Palestine National Council in an attempt to reaffirm his leadership.

Syrian invective continued space Tuesday, with the daily al-Balath charging that Jordan and Egypt were forming an alliance "in order to encircle Syria and liquidate the Palestinian cause, and disrupt the balance of power in the region."

The organ of the ruling Ba'ath Party added that Syria "will chase down the architects and tools of this project."

Mr. Mubarak was greeted by an army baggage band, an honor guard of soldiers, sailors and airmen and the king and Queen Noor. After a brief review of the honor guard, the official party left in a motorcade of motorcycle outriders and soldiers of the Arab Legion.

Mr. Mubarak was accompanied by his wife, Susan, his chief political adviser, Dr. Osama al-Bar, and his ministers of foreign affairs, information, planning, agriculture and economy.

The king and queen hosted the Mubaraks for a private lunch. There were two-and-a-half hours of formal Jordanian-Egyptian meetings during the afternoon, followed by a half-hour talk between the Hussein and President Mubarak and Tuesday night's banquet.

"Your visit stands out as a living expression of a national Arab reality which politics has been unable to blur," King Hussein said, addressing Mr. Mubarak at the banquet.

Iran Hostage Suit Is Barred
The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court Tuesday barred Americans held hostage by Iran for more than 14 months in 1979-81 from suing the Iranian government in U.S. courts. The court, without comment, rejected appeals by 14 former-hostages and four family members who sought more than \$65 million in damages.

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Reagan Rules Out Social Security Cuts

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan, responding Tuesday to a challenge by Walter F. Mondale, ruled out any cuts or changes in Social Security benefits for current recipients or future retirees.

In an abrupt policy shift prompted by Mr. Mondale's suggestion at a Cincinnati campaign stop that Mr. Reagan might revamp the Social Security system, the White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the president had authorized him to announce that he "will never stand for reduction in Social Security benefits for anybody."

"I am here to say that I have just spoken with the president, and Mondale ought to be ashamed," Mr. Speakes said. "He is out to frighten the elderly. The president will never stand for reduction in Social Security benefits for anybody who is now getting it or future recipients."

Mrs. Bush Sorry for Ferraro Remark

NEW YORK (UPI) — Barbara Bush "feels terrible" about her verbal swipe at Geraldine A. Ferraro, and the Democratic vice presidential nominee says they talked it all out in a telephone conversation.

The incident occurred Monday as the wife of Vice President George Bush was in the reporters' section of the vice president's plane, talking with wire service reporters who teased her about her family's expensive homes.

Mrs. Bush told the reporters she saw nothing wrong in living well, adding that her family likes "to go rich" with "no poor-boy stuff like that \$4 million — I can't say it, but it rhymes with rich."

Mrs. Bush said later the "mystery word" was "witch" and she would never call Ms. Ferraro one.

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Debate Changed Opinions, but Not Votes

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Mondale looked like the stand-out tonight.

Mr. Clark typifies the problem Mr. Mondale has been having this year. His political demographics say Mr. Mondale should have his vote by now. He is a teacher and former president of the local teachers' federation, whose national organization has endorsed Mr. Mondale.

His political emotions show the same support. When Mr. Mondale finished his closing statement Sunday, a ringing call for Americans not to mortgage their children's future with today's policies on deficits and the environment, Mr. Clark, a normally undemonstrative man, pumped his right fist in the air in approval. Then he marked his sample ballot for Mr. Reagan.

"Mondale's final analysis — his summation — was excellent," Mr. Clark said. "I'm a Democrat and it touched a

chord in my heart," he said. "But I don't think I can afford it right now. I don't think the nation can afford it right now. Four more years from now, I think we can afford it."

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INSIGHTS

Polls Are Inaccurate: Always; Sometimes; Never; or No Opinion

By Barry Siegel
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — On a sultry early August morning two weeks after the Democratic National Convention, Richard Wirthlin, the private pollster for President Ronald Reagan, gazed with bemusement at a chart in his office here that traced the results of 10 political polls.

The blue line tracked figures for Mr. Reagan, the red for the Democratic nominee, Walter F. Mondale. The two colors soared and plummeted across the page, suggesting a pair of competing rollercoasters. In some places they were wide apart, at other places they narrowed and even crossed each other.

But this was no chart of a lengthy campaign year's extended footrace. The polls, by different organizations, had all been conducted within days of each other in July.

They illustrate something most polling experts know but do not always acknowledge: It is remarkably difficult to measure public opinion accurately. Polls results are usually presented as measurable fact, produced by a precise process, but most experts concede that polling is far more an art than a science.

"Polls are not nearly as reliable as indicated. The margin of error that polls usually mention has only to do with statistical sampling, and nothing to do with all the factors that can't be quantified," said Thomas Smith of the University of Chicago's National Opinion Research Center.

Pollsters and experts in the public opinion field say the personal judgment and intuition of the pollster greatly influence results. So do a host of factors, including how the questions are worded and constructed, the order in which they are asked, when they are asked, to whom they are asked and who is asking them.

Poll results can also be confused by people who offer opinions even when they do not have any or do not know anything about the subject, and by those who will not admit to socially unacceptable views. The way the polling sample is drawn is considered the most scientific part of the process, but even on that issue there is much dispute.

In fact, the most respected pollsters disagree among themselves about many of the central elements of their craft.

THE experts say there simply is no one right way to conduct a poll. Most variations in polls come not from an error by the pollster or a defect in the polling procedure, but rather from the ways the pollsters choose to deal with all the variables.

Because of this, most specialists say they are only comfortable with poll results if they can compare a cross-section of different surveys taken over a period of time, and if they can consider the different methods used by each pollster.

Polls "are all biased or skewed in some way," said William Schneider, a research fellow at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington.

"No single poll is authoritative or has the right answer. But pollsters can't say that, because they are in the business of selling results. They have to say they have the right answer," Mr. Schneider said.

Andrew Kohut, president of the Gallup Organization, argues that inconsistent poll results reflect not the pollsters' unreliability but the volatile nature of public opinion.

"The results of polls are unstable when the property they measure — opinions — are unstable," he said.

"If you poll more than five weeks" before the election, said L.A. Lewis, director of the Los Angeles Times Poll, "you're going to be polling people who don't have the slightest idea who they're voting for."

"Everyone is looking for a headline," said Peter Hart, a private pollster for the Mondale-Ferraro ticket. "Instead of getting the water at its smoothest, they seek it when it's turbulent. So they measure the day after the convention and one guy is way up. Then they measure 10 days later, and look how far he's dropped, my goodness gracious. It makes for good headlines, but it is not meaningful."

TIMING alone cannot explain all the variations among polls because some are taken virtually within hours of each other. Public-opinion experts cite many other reasons for why polls differ and are at times inaccurate.

To begin with, pollsters cannot get the perfectly random sample that scientific theory calls for. Everyone in the country should be equally likely to be reached and interviewed by a random-sample poll, but it does not work that way.

Most except the Gallup Poll and the Roper Organization poll by telephone. A computer assembling random digits even enables pollsters to reach a sampling of the quarter of U.S. households that have unlisted phone numbers.

But about 7 percent of U.S. residents do not have phones. More importantly, even the most thorough pollsters fail to reach 25 to 30 percent of those they try to phone.

Women, the elderly, the less affluent, the unemployed, rural residents and the less educated are more likely to be reached by telephone than are men, the young and affluent, employed persons, urban residents and the educated.

Moreover, among those who are reached, those who agree to be interviewed differ from those who refuse. Studies by Robert Groves at the University of Michigan show that "higher status" households and some elderly people, apparently fearful of talking to strangers on the phone, are the most likely to refuse interviews.

Pollsters use all manner of complicated schemes to get a good sample and solve the problems when certain segments of the population are underrepresented.

Because women tend to answer household telephones 70 percent of the time, some pollsters make a point of asking to speak to someone else who is home. Mr. Wirthlin uses specialists to call back those who refused to be interviewed and those who broke off an interview before it was finished.

BUT in the end, almost all the pollsters have to "weight" their data in order to create the equivalent of a truly random sample. This means that if they have too few or too many of one type in their sample, those respondents in that category get counted as more or less than one vote. For example, if in a random sample of 1,500 persons, a pollster should have 300 blacks but finds himself with only 150, each is counted twice.

Many academic specialists are particularly dubious of weighting.

"You can get into all sort of hocus pocus with weighting, but I am not impressed," said Warren Miller, chief investigator for the

National Election Studies, conducted by the University of Michigan's Center for Political Studies. "You are still trying to use people who are available for those who are not."

The pollsters themselves have widely varying attitudes toward weighting.

Warren Mitofsky, director of the election and survey unit of CBS News, said, "There has to be weighting for a sample."

"People talk about this as magic," Mr. Mitofsky said. "It isn't. Those who call polling an art are those who know the least about the science. With a little arithmetic, I can improve the figures. Why not?"

But Mr. Wirthlin calls weighting "the statistical court of last resort. Everyone has to do it. But we would rather have a good sample. When you weight, you begin to loot the sample."

"We hardly ever weight," said Burns Roper, chairman of the Roper Organization and of the National Council on Public Polls.

"We work hard to get a good sample instead," he said. "Where do you stop? You can keep working figures until you get results you think you should have."

The Perils of Overnight Polling

By Thomas B. Rosenstiel
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — The news media, whose instant analyses of presidential debates help shape the way Americans ultimately view the event, are rendering differing verdicts on Sunday's confrontation between President Ronald Reagan and Walter F. Mondale, the Democratic nominee.

Press accounts of overnight polls reported everything from a slight Reagan victory to a crushing Mondale triumph.

Some polling professionals warned that overnight polls, taken too soon and from samples that are too small, may sway public opinion on the debate with results that are inaccurate. This is only the third campaign in which overnight polling was used, and its value is still in question.

At least five major news organizations conducted instant polls with varying results. Newsweek reported that 54 percent of viewers thought Mr. Mondale had won the debate, against 35 percent favoring Mr. Reagan. The ABC News poll suggested that it was nearly a dead heat, with 39 percent considering Mr. Mondale the victor, 38 percent for Mr. Reagan, and 23 percent considered it a tie.

USA Today's poll found 39 percent calling Mr. Mondale the winner and 34 percent for Mr. Reagan. A CBS-New York Times poll of 476 people released Monday night

showed 43 percent thought Mr. Mondale the winner, 34 percent Mr. Reagan.

Pollsters who conduct the instant polls attribute their differences to variances in methodology.

Others, however, suggest more serious problems, raising questions over whether the polls do more harm than good. If a debate is viewed as close, skeptics argue, pollsters would need to interview far more people than is likely in one night to ensure any kind of statistical accuracy.

L.A. Lewis of the Los Angeles Times poll said, for instance, that if one percentage point separated public opinion over the debate, as is the case in the ABC poll, the pollsters would have to interview more than 35,000 people to have the 95-percent level of accuracy for which most polls strive.

Since the overnight poll results have a greater chance of proving erroneous, many people believe that there is even more danger viewed as close, skeptics argue, pollsters would need to interview far more people than is likely in one night to ensure any kind of statistical accuracy.

Analysts believe many people take 72 to 96 hours to fully form their judgments about presidential debates. In the process, they incorporate what they learn from the press and their friends into their thinking.

The general effect, apparently, is that opinions tentatively held become solidified. If someone is perceived to have won the debate, his margin of victory is likely to increase in later polls, something that happened in 1976 in the Ford-Carter debates, the first year overnight polls were attempted.

Navy Chief Wears Two Hats, Has Twin Worries: Today's Operations, Shape of Tomorrow's Forces

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — By the time the chief of naval operations, Admiral James D. Watkins, rolls into his unpretentious office in the Pentagon at 0700 every morning, he has started to build a head of steam. Having read the Pentagon's packet of press articles on the 10-minute ride from his quarters in the Washington Navy Yard, the admiral flips through a sheaf of messages from the fleet and listens to aides brief him on the day's activities.

At 0730, the vice chief of naval operations, Admiral R.J. Hays, and three other senior officers troop in to give the admiral the latest on navy programs before Congress, advise him on breaking news and bring him up to date on such topics as aviation, submarine or surface-ship programs, problems in research or medical or personnel matters.

At 0830, Admiral Watkins, who is a tall man, strides 100 steps to the navy command center, where briefing officers flash maps and charts on a screen to advise on the Russians' submarine movements or progress in building their first standard aircraft carrier. An operations officer points out to the 20 senior officers in the cramped room the location of American warships near Lebanon and operating tempos of ships in the Arabian Sea.

At 0900, Admiral Watkins sets sail on the rest of his day, devoting about half his time to his duties as the senior officer charged with recruiting, training, arming and equipping the navy, and spending the other half as a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, on preparedness plans and on overseeing military operations.

Three of the other four members of the Joint Chiefs have similar tasks: General John A. Wickham Jr. is chief of staff of the army, General Charles A. Gabriel is chief of staff of the air force and General P.K. Kelley is commander of the marine corps. The chairman of the Joint Chiefs, General John W. Vessey Jr., does not command a service but is charged with managing the joint staff and with linking the secretary of defense with operational commanders.

Of his two jobs, Admiral Watkins says: "I can't separate them. As C.N.O., I'm worried about building the right forces for the future. Then in the J.C.S., we worry about operations today."



Admiral James D. Watkins

A recent week was representative of the way Admiral Watkins works. He met every day with Admiral Hays and Vice Admiral James A. Lyons, the deputy chief for operations and planning, to keep in touch with the day-to-day running of the navy.

He also met with Admiral Hays and Vice Admiral Lando W. Zech Jr., the chief personnel officer, to decide on assignments for commodores, rear admirals and vice admirals, about 80 of whom are moved each year. "I consider that to be one of my most important jobs," Admiral Watkins said. At the other end of the spectrum, on a visit to Annapolis he discussed policies for admitting midshipmen to the Naval Academy.

THE captain of a submarine reported personally to Admiral Watkins on a sensitive mission. The officer in charge of nuclear propulsion came to discuss training in moored ships. The admiral's executive board, an internal study group,

briefed him on a new missile. More officers reported on naval war games in the Western Hemisphere.

On a Wednesday Admiral Watkins went down the hall to see John F. Lehman Jr., the secretary of the navy, about the week's developments. An aide says the admiral takes pains to make sure "there are no surprises" for Mr. Lehman, his civilian superior.

Admiral Watkins also met recently with 20 of the navy's master chief petty officers, the senior noncommissioned officers. "They gave me an earful," he said. "What they say may not be the absolute truth, but it's the local truth. You must listen to them because they are the most honest people in the world."

A good part of Admiral Watkins' time is spent showing the flag. He presided at the retirement ceremony of a senior surface officer to express interest in surface sailors and attended the medical officers' ball Saturday night. The admiral also went to a gathering of aviators recently, which was like walking into the lion's den since he is a submariner. Dealing with other government departments, politics and diplomacy were also on last week's agenda. Lieutenant General John T. Chain Jr. of the air force, who is director of political/military affairs at the State Department, came to discuss Lebanon and other current issues.

Senator Daniel K. Inouye and others in the Hawaii congressional delegation came to urge the navy to give up land in their state. On Wednesday the admiral went to a reception given by Senator John G. Tower, the Texas Republican who is chairman of the Armed Services Committee, for Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, senior Democrat on the panel.

On Monday night the admiral talked at dinner with the Japanese defense minister, Yukio Kikuchi, about an exercise in which Japanese and American crews trained together. On Tuesday and Wednesday he met with the Colombian chief of naval operations, Vice Admiral Tito Garcia. On Thursday he dropped in at a reception for the Swiss ambassador and went to dinner at the Chinese Embassy. On Friday he attended a reception for foreign naval attaches stationed in Washington.

Admiral Watkins usually goes into the "tank," as the meeting room of the Joint Chiefs is known, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday afternoons for conferences of two to four hours. Deputies have argued out most questions beforehand so "we get the tough issues," the admiral said. These have included questions of arms negotiations with the Soviet Union, basing of the MX missile, deploying troops to Lebanon, despatching ships to the Gulf and perhaps toughest of all, reorganizing the Joint Chiefs.

With that, and what the admiral calls "three unscheduled flaps a day," he has little free time. Lunch is usually a hectic eaten at his desk while he reads and does paperwork.

Admiral Watkins is interested in moral issues as they apply to military service and has his staff on the lookout for articles and books about that. He has given three speeches on "The Moral Man" and is planning a fourth.

Beyond that, the admiral says he reads little for pleasure, other than an occasional spy mystery. He tries to play tennis with his wife and golf with the other chiefs on weekends, to spend time with his six grown children and to get away once a year for a week on an island in Canada that he says "only a few trusted agents know."

The Queen Fills A Different Role For Canadians

By Kenneth Freed
Los Angeles Times Service

TORONTO — It was an outrage... sort of. Someone had, maybe, touched the queen. There were accusations, explanations, apologies, all played out on the front pages.

The affair, which involved an Ontario provincial official who reportedly guided Queen Elizabeth II by putting his hand on her elbow or the small of her back, symbolized the ambiguous nature of one of the institutions and traditions that marks the identity of Canada: its monarchy.

Queen Elizabeth II of Britain is also Queen of Canada, but this country is otherwise free of aristocratic privilege and fiercely proud of its egalitarian nature.

So the incident was generally ignored, and even those newspapers that expressed outrage quickly dropped the matter, perhaps sensing that Canadian interest and involvement in the monarchy is not as personal as it is in Britain.

That is not to say that the monarchy is not important in Canada. It is. However, its role is far different from that in Britain and, in spite of the favorable reception given the queen during her recent trip to Canada, it is far more institutional and symbolic than personal.

Under the evolutionary development of Canada's constitution, the monarchy has been stripped of nearly all of its legal prerogatives and many of its symbolic positions.

The major exception is the formal power of the British monarch to name Canada's governor general, the ostensible head of state who has the theoretical ability to call elections and appoint the prime minister. In reality, though, the queen simply rubber stamps the Canadian government's choice for governor general.

And while she may be Queen of Canada, Elizabeth receives no money from the country, and there are no official residences or other trappings usually associated with a monarchy.

Things that remain, formally, include the occasional visits to celebrate such events as the 200th anniversary of Ontario, the reason for her latest trip, which ended last week.

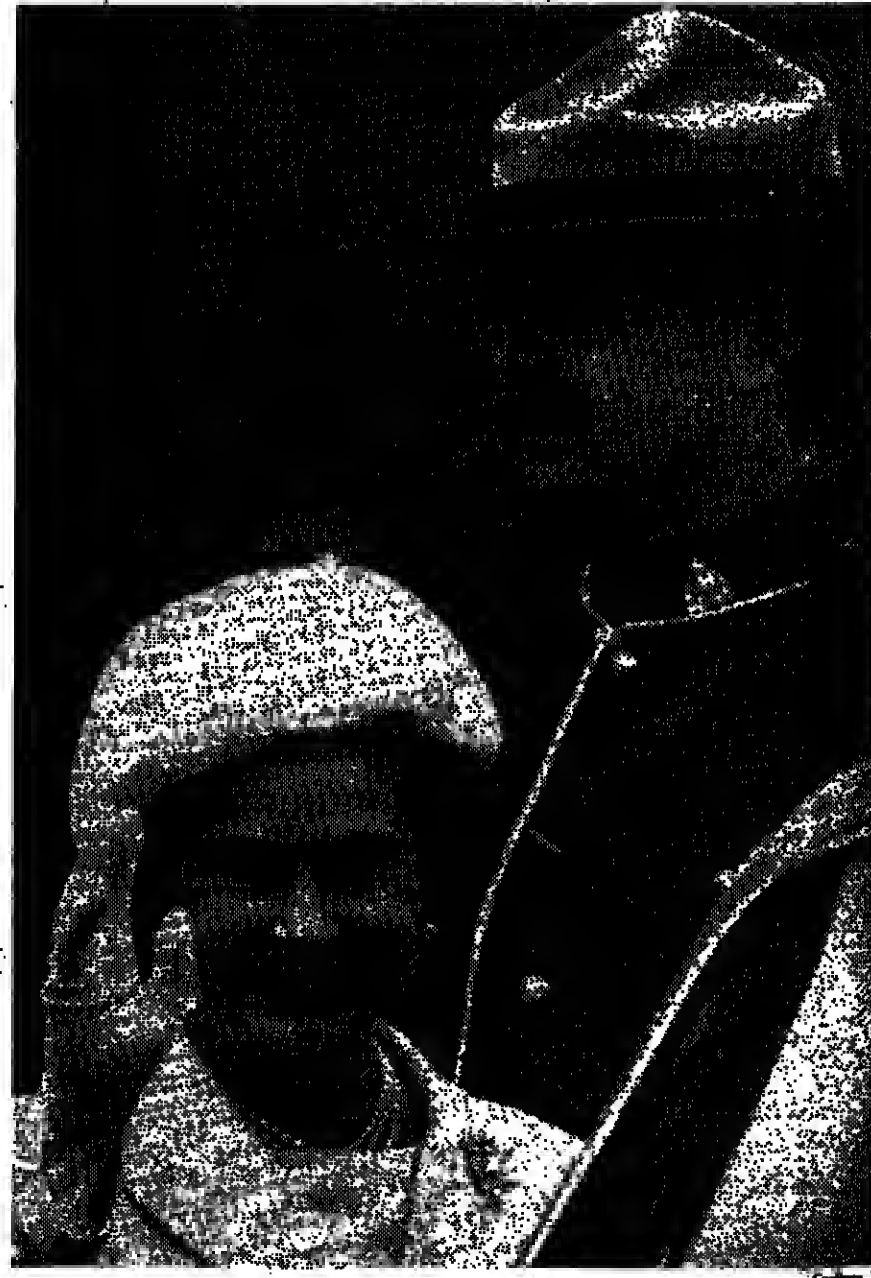
OTHER vestiges include the use of the word "royal" in connection with government-controlled corporations, investigative commissions and judicial titles, as in crown counsel. And they include military designations, such as the words "Her Majesty's Canadian Ship" preceding the name of a naval vessel.

There are other, more important, factors in the relationship between Canada and the monarchy, primarily its importance in the definition and direction of the country's political, social and cultural life.

"The monarchy is one of the things that marks Canada off from the United States," said Maurice Careless, a University of Toronto historian and supporter of the monarchy.

That theme appears frequently in conversations with Canadian intellectuals and politicians and often is a driving force in devising national policies. Adherence to the crown, Mr. Careless said, "is a declaration of independence from the United States."

Historically, of course, Canada has been a monarchy since Europeans first came here. The original French settlers were subjects of the royal house of France, and the later



Queen Elizabeth waved to a crowd in Winnipeg on a recent trip to Canada.

English colonials paid allegiance to the British crown.

The first mass migration of English speakers was from the south and was made up of settlers who refused to turn against King George III in the American Revolution. They called themselves Loyalists and moved to Canada, bringing their political system and allegiances with them.

"Canada was created specifically because of the monarchy," said Garry Toffoli, Toronto historian of the Monarchist League of Canada. "It is central to our existence."

And as Canada slowly moved toward full independence and created its own version of parliamentary democracy, it also developed its own rationale for maintaining the monarchy, not only to stay separate from the United States but in terms of shaping its society.

Canadian historians and social scientists discuss the development in terms of a cross between paternalism and socialism, a society in which government is more intrusive in most aspects of life than in the United States but provides more in terms of social security.

SOME analysts use the analogy of a close-knit family with a strong head and with members operating more in the interest of the collective unit than of its individual members.

es more favorable to Mr. Reagan than polls that first ask questions about policies and then inquire about voting choices.

The CBS-New York Times Poll puts the voting question first because "that better duplicates the top-of-the-head ballot-box situation," Mr. Mitofsky said. Mr. Lewis said the Los Angeles Times Poll puts it at the top so people's responses are not "contaminated" by other questions.

THE ABC-Washington Post Poll puts the question further down the list because those pollsters want people to consider the issues before answering.

Poll results are also confused by the way survey questions must be designed.

To get definite, measurable results, pollsters must frame many questions in a way that only allow people to agree or disagree or to pick answers among a limited number of options. But research shows that people more often will tend to agree than disagree with any statement.

If they can, at times they will also pick an answer different from those listed among the options on a questionnaire.

Polls are also muddled because if asked, some people will offer opinions when they actually have no thoughts or know nothing about the subject. If they are undecided or ambivalent, they often will not say so unless the pollster signals that it is acceptable to feel that way.

"One of the dirty little secrets of polling is that people lie to pollsters," said Mr. Lewis. "But they're not really lying. Often, people just don't have any thoughts about a topic, so they try to give an answer anyway. They want to be nice, to help. But in a lot of people's heads, nothing is going on."

To counter this, some polls use filters which allow respondents to admit that they do not know enough to answer the questions. But pollsters find filters troublesome because they encourage a large number of people in a survey to say they do not know. So some pollsters tend to probe the undecided and the ambivalent more than others do. This provides another big cause for variation in assorted poll results.

The CBS-New York Times Poll, for example, often has a larger percentage of undecided than others because its pollsters tend not to press the unsure. The Gallup and ABC-Washington Post polls tend to press harder. "People don't really have firm answers, even though they get reported as being firm," said Everett Carril Ladd, executive director of the Roper Center for Public Opinion Research.

"Most people are ambivalent, but the questions push for a resolution," he said. "The problem is not just with correct wording. The problem is in trying to say that 60 percent believe something specific. They don't."

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NYSE Most Actives					
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.10
AT&T	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.10
GE	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.10
AMC	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.10
AMT	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.10
AMR	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.10
AMN	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.10
AMT	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.10
AMR	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.10
AMN	1,111,111	111.11	110.11	110.11	-0.10

NYSE Prices Hit 2-Month Low

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange dropped to a two-month low Tuesday in moderate trading when a rally attempt that lasted most of the session fizzled in the last hour.

Investors were encouraged by a dip in some key short-term interest rates but still were uncertain about the course of the U.S. economy and the possibility of a strike at General Motors.

The slower economy has forced large-scale reductions in earnings projections. Traders rewarded companies that posted good results but severely punished those with disappointing figures.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up about 6 at the outset after losing 4.64 Monday, shed 2.76 to 1,175.13, the lowest level since it finished at 1,166.08 on Aug. 2.

Volume climbed to 76.8 million shares, up from 46.4 million traded Monday, which was the slowest session since Dec. 31, 1982.

"The market's rally attempt lasted most of the day but it failed because it did not have quality leadership," said Ralph Bloch of Moseley, Hallgarten, Chicago.

He said a major reason for the market's weakness recently has been "the reductions in earnings projections, which seemingly are unending. IBM's results are coming out Thursday and judging by the way this market has been punishing those that haven't measured up, they had better be in line."

"We are still in a period where investors are looking in yields in the bond market and in

utilities stocks," said Peter Furniss of Shearson Lehman/American Express.

"I think there is a fear of recession and concern about the large budget deficits," Mr. Furniss said. "In this environment, portfolio managers don't want to get caught so they are doing nothing."

Electronic Data Systems was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/4 to 45 1/2 following several large block trades. EDS has agreed to merge with General Motors.

General Motors lost 1 1/2 to 75 in active trading. Investors were disturbed that a UAW vote on a proposed three-year contract was close. Rejection would mean a nationwide strike.

Storage Technology, which plunged 3/4 Monday after projecting a third-quarter loss, was the second most active issue, off 1 to 5 1/4. The company is trying to renegotiate loan terms with its bankers.

ITT Corp., which completed the sale of its Continental Baking unit to Ralston-Purina, was the third most active issue, up 1/4 to 28. Ralston added 3/4 to 32 1/2.

AT&T was the fourth most active issue, up 1/4 to 18 1/2. IBM shed 1/4 to 120 1/2 in heavy trading. Helene Curtis, which posted second-quarter earnings of 9 cents a share versus \$1.26 a year ago, plunged 5/4 to 21 1/2.

Ponderosa Systems, a 14 loser Monday, fell another 1/4 to 15 1/4. Ponderosa said its third-quarter earnings would not match analysts' estimates.

G.C. Murphy rose 3/4 to 37 1/2. Minneapolis businessman Irwin Jacoby, who recently sold his stake in Walt Disney to the Bass family, bought 380,000 Murphy shares.

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Vol. 4 P.M. 76,900,000
Prev. 4 P.M. vol. 65,300,000
Prev. consolidated close 54,864.60

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries			
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
Advanced	111	111.11	110.11
Declined	111	111.11	110.11
Unchanged	111	111.11	110.11
Total Issues	111	111.11	110.11
Volume	111	111.11	110.11
Volume down	111	111.11	110.11

Standard & Poor's Index			
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
Industrials	111	111.11	110.11
Utilities	111	111.11	110.11
Finance	111	111.11	110.11
Composite	111	111.11	110.11

NASDAQ Index			
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
Composite	111	111.11	110.11
Industrials	111	111.11	110.11
Utilities	111	111.11	110.11
Finance	111	111.11	110.11

Dow Jones Bond Averages			
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
Bonds	111	111.11	110.11
Utilities	111	111.11	110.11
Industrials	111	111.11	110.11

AMEX Most Actives			
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
Worlde	111	111.11	110.11
Borser	111	111.11	110.11
Amn	111	111.11	110.11
Amr	111	111.11	110.11
Amn	111	111.11	110.11

AMEX Stock Index			
Symbol	Vol.	High	Low
Industrials	111	111.11	110.11
Utilities	111	111.11	110.11
Finance	111	111.11	110.11

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ALMANAC TRUST S.A.	\$126.65
BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.	
(1) American	\$50.10
(2) European	\$50.10
(3) Japanese	\$50.10
(4) Pacific	\$50.10
(5) Swiss	\$50.10
(6) U.S. Govt	\$50.10
(7) U.S. Corp	\$50.10
(8) U.S. Bond	\$50.10
(9) U.S. Divd	\$50.10
(10) U.S. Int'l	\$50.10
(11) U.S. Real	\$50.10
(12) U.S. Energy	\$50.10
(13) U.S. Tech	\$50.10
(14) U.S. Health	\$50.10
(15) U.S. Indus	\$50.10
(16) U.S. Comm	\$50.10
(17) U.S. Trans	\$50.10
(18) U.S. Util	\$50.10
(19) U.S. Tel	\$50.10
(20) U.S. Media	\$50.10
(21) U.S. Retail	\$50.10
(22) U.S. Food	\$50.10
(23) U.S. Drug	\$50.10
(24) U.S. Chem	\$50.10
(25) U.S. Equip	\$50.10
(26) U.S. Auto	\$50.10
(27) U.S. Aero	\$50.10
(28) U.S. Ship	\$50.10
(29) U.S. Rail	\$50.10
(30) U.S. Misc	\$50.10
(31) U.S. Total	\$50.10
(32) U.S. Int'l	\$50.10
(33) U.S. Real	\$50.10
(34) U.S. Energy	\$50.10
(35) U.S. Tech	\$50.10
(36) U.S. Health	\$50.10
(37) U.S. Indus	\$50.10
(38) U.S. Comm	\$50.10
(39) U.S. Trans	\$50.10
(40) U.S. Util	\$50.10
(41) U.S. Tel	\$50.10
(42) U.S. Media	\$50.10
(43) U.S. Retail	\$50.10
(44) U.S. Food	\$50.10
(45) U.S. Drug	\$50.10
(46) U.S. Chem	\$50.10
(47) U.S. Equip	\$50.10
(48) U.S. Auto	\$50.10
(49) U.S. Aero	\$50.10
(50) U.S. Ship	\$50.10
(51) U.S. Rail	\$50.10
(52) U.S. Misc	\$50.10
(53) U.S. Total	\$50.10
(54) U.S. Int'l	\$50.10
(55) U.S. Real	\$50.10
(56) U.S. Energy	\$50.10
(57) U.S. Tech	\$50.10
(58) U.S. Health	\$50.10
(59) U.S. Indus	\$50.10
(60) U.S. Comm	\$50.10
(61) U.S. Trans	\$50.10
(62) U.S. Util	\$50.10
(63) U.S. Tel	\$50.10
(64) U.S. Media	\$50.10
(65) U.S. Retail	\$50.10
(66) U.S. Food	\$50.10
(67) U.S. Drug	\$50.10
(68) U.S. Chem	\$50.10
(69) U.S. Equip	\$50.10
(70) U.S. Auto	\$50.10
(71) U.S. Aero	\$50.10
(72) U.S. Ship	\$50.10
(73) U.S. Rail	\$50.10
(74) U.S. Misc	\$50.10
(75) U.S. Total	\$50.10
(76) U.S. Int'l	\$50.10
(77) U.S. Real	\$50.10
(78) U.S. Energy	\$50.10
(79) U.S. Tech	\$50.10
(80) U.S. Health	\$50.10
(81) U.S. Indus	\$50.10
(82) U.S. Comm	\$50.10
(83) U.S. Trans	\$50.10
(84) U.S. Util	\$50.10
(85) U.S. Tel	\$50.10
(86) U.S. Media	\$50.10
(87) U.S. Retail	\$50.10
(88) U.S. Food	\$50.10
(89) U.S. Drug	\$50.10
(90) U.S. Chem	\$50.10
(91) U.S. Equip	\$50.10
(92) U.S. Auto	\$50.10
(93) U.S. Aero	\$50.10
(94) U.S. Ship	\$50.10
(95) U.S. Rail	\$50.10
(96) U.S. Misc	\$50.10
(97) U.S. Total	\$50.10
(98) U.S. Int'l	\$50.10
(99) U.S. Real	\$50.10
(100) U.S. Energy	\$50.10

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

GM, Union Optimistic About Vote

The Associated Press

DETROIT — Top officials with General Motors Corp. and the United Auto Workers union predicted that a tentative contract will be ratified even though the early vote was less than overwhelming.

Late Tuesday, the unofficial nationwide totals were 33,937 in favor of 28,772 against — or 54.1 percent to 45.9 percent — with returns in from 37 of 149 UAW locals. Nine other locals reported which they members voted but provided no totals.

Overall, 33 locals voted in favor of the contract and 13 voted to reject it. The outcome of the one-vote tally may not be known until after Sunday's ballot deadline. There are 350,000 UAW workers at General Motors plants across the United States.

Meanwhile the UAW was scheduled to continue bargaining Tuesday at Ford Motor Co., where it represents 115,000 workers. The union has set a target date of Friday for reaching a contract at Ford.

Kaiser Aluminum Posts

A Loss of \$73 Million

United Press International

OAKLAND, California — Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. reported a third-quarter net loss Tuesday of \$73.2 million.

The losses included a provision of \$65 million for the anticipated sales of Kaiser's refractories and agricultural chemicals businesses and an idle aluminum extrusion plant. The loss from operations in the third quarter was \$12.5 million. In the third quarter last year, Kaiser had an operating loss of \$19 million and losses from various nonoperating charges raised the total to \$36.8 million.

Sears Holdings

Profits Up 2.8%

Reuters

LONDON — Sears Holdings PLC said Tuesday that pretax earnings in the fiscal first half ended July 31 rose 2.8 percent to \$52 million (\$76.6 million). Revenue rose 11 percent to \$949 million.

The diversified retailer, which is not related to Sears, Roebuck & Co. of the United States, said that results in the second half have started favorably despite the British mining strike and relatively high interest rates.

Retailing in London and the surrounding counties has shown satisfactory growth over last year, enhanced by overseas visitors, the company said. In the United States, footwear sales have not improved as much as expected. An additional 115 U.S. retailing outlets were acquired in May.

CBS Credits TV Network For Improved 3d Quarter

Reuters

NEW YORK — CBS Inc. said Tuesday that its Broadcast Group profits rose 34 percent and revenues were up 16 percent for the third quarter.

It said the strong performance of its television network was a key factor in the improved results. CBS said Records Group profit rose 52 percent on a revenue increase of 15 percent, reflecting solid gains for new record releases including works by Julio Iglesias, Quiet Riot, Bruce Springsteen and Cyndi Lauper.

The company reported overall third-quarter earnings of \$48.8 million, compared with \$33.4 million a year ago. Publishing Group profits increased 24 percent on a revenue gain of 10 percent, the company said. Both the group's educational-

/professional and magazine publishing operations had improved margins in the quarter, traditionally the group's largest profit period because of the seasonal nature of the educational publishing business.

Columbia Group revenues increased 41 percent in the third quarter and the group sharply reduced its loss from the prior-year quarter when it dropped its domestic video-game software business.

CBS said the revenue increase was a result of the continued sales strength of the group's domestic toy line. Key factors in the group's operating loss in the quarter included continued losses in the musical instruments business and adverse market conditions abroad for a video-game product line, which is distributed overseas by CBS Toys International.

Many Law Firms in U.S. Set Up National Operations

(Continued from Page 11)

synergy, with the right combinations, one and one can make three."

The national law firm is still a new phenomenon in the United States, however. As recently as six years ago, even the largest firms tended to be concentrated in one city, with perhaps a small Washington office or an outpost in Paris or London with a few lawyers.

It was a matter of faith that law, by its nature, was local. The statutes involved, the customs of the courthouse and admission to the bar varied from state to state. And many lawyers felt that the only way young lawyers could master the profession was through a very personal apprenticeship.

Today, most big firms say that to keep their national business clients happy — and loyal — the law firm, too, must go national. And, they say, when it comes to attracting clients, a nationwide presence is an enormous advantage.

"A national practice is a built-in marketing tool," said Mr. Kumble, who has clearly committed his firm to that path.

But there are problems, too. Institutional loyalty, or a sense of partnership, comes hard when the partners in one city have barely met their counterparts at another branch.

And the bigger and more spread out the firms, the greater the likelihood that a new client of one office will have pending litigation, or other matters, against clients represented by the firm's partners at another office. Screening for such potential conflicts of interest, in fact, is one of the first things that must be addressed in merger talks.

Still, the national law firm seems to be here to stay.

Lawyers in the commercial firms serve the business community, so they have to be responsive to the business community's needs," Mr. Kumble said, adding, "Busi-

ness is no longer local. It has become national and even international in scope. So to maintain close ties and service the needs of a client who has expanded geographically, a law firm may have to expand, too."

And expand they have. Most of the jumbo firms now have branches spread across the nation, typically with large offices in New York, Washington, D.C., Los Angeles, Chicago and an eye out to opening in Denver, Dallas or Miami.

Firm, Kumble, the fastest-growing firm in the United States, already has more than half its lawyers in its California, Florida and Washington, D.C., offices. Similarly, Jones, Day, Reavis & Pogue — very much a local Cleveland firm a decade ago — now has more than half its lawyers spread through its branch offices in Texas, Washington, D.C., and California.

Our objective has been to have offices in all the major financial centers," said Blair White, the managing partner of Chicago's Sidley & Austin, the third-largest U.S. firm, "so while we don't have any immediate plans to go into new cities, there are a number of places that could logically take us."

Sidley's New York office, which opened two years ago with one lawyer, now has 11 and plans for 449 lawyers work outside the Chicago office.

For Weil, Gotshal, with only a small branch in Miami and a slightly larger one in Washington, the prospect of getting into the California market by merging with Irell & Manella seemed natural.

But Ira Milstein, a managing partner of Weil, Gotshal, said that merging two law firms is not simple.

"It's not like a CEO deciding to make a tender offer," he said. "All the partners on both sides have to be comfortable. We have 63 partners, and they have 47 partners. That's a lot of people to put together."

And California practice is a very different kind of thing," he continued. "They are religious about taking their vacations; we don't take many. They have sabbaticals; we would love to, but we don't. They have profit-sharing for their senior associates; we don't. Associates there make partner after six years; here, it's seven and a half. We really have no idea how to work out the structural differences."

Expelling the movement is an increased competition for the most desirable corporate clients. Most big corporations have in-house law departments to handle routine work, and a large pool of law firms is eager to capture the work that remains.

Most firms that are going national have found that the best way to establish a presence in a new city is by acquiring a core group, or a whole law firm, of prominent local lawyers.

Not having lawyers who understand the local scene can be a particular disadvantage in certain fields, especially litigation.

"You sometimes need a local guy who will know the judges," Mr. Milstein said. "Not know them in a tick-of-the-finger sense, but know what the judges are interested in, know the local mores, know what you can argue and what you can't."

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450	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
500	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
550	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
600	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
650	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
700	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
750	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
800	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
850	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
900	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
950	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
1000	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00

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COMPANY NOTES

Air Wisconsin, a regional U.S. carrier, has ordered a seventh BAE 146-200 airliner from British Aerospace PLC in a contract valued at \$12 million (\$14.8 million). Delivery of the 100-passenger jet is scheduled for December 1985.

British Telecom PLC said it plans to start ordering an alternative digital telephone exchange system in the first half of next year. The state-owned company, which operates Britain's telephone service, said the new system will augment exchanges already in place.

Eastman Kodak Co. has introduced a new instant color-slide film that can be processed, trimmed and mounted for use with two-by-two-inch, 35mm-format slide projectors within 15 minutes. The company said the film lets users produce slides quickly and one at a time, without exposing an entire roll of film.

Fisons PLC of Britain said its anti-allergy drug Opticrom has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. The drug, which is available in most parts of the world, is scheduled to be marketed in the United States in November.

Monsieur Data Sciences Corp., which lost \$52.9 million in the last fiscal year, announced that Ralph H. O'Brien had resigned as chairman, chief executive officer and president. A spokesman for the data-processing company, based in New Jersey, said Francis P. Lucier, a Monsiour director, would serve as chairman until a new chief executive was selected.

R.J. Reynolds Industries said it has reached an agreement for its Del Monte Corp. subsidiary to buy Sunbelt Soft Drinks for \$57 million. The agreement is subject to approval by boards of directors for the two companies.

Royal Bookless Westminster NV said it has agreed in principle to sell its contracting subsidiary for civil engineering, Dirk Versteep BV, to IGB Holding BV as part of its restructuring program. IGB Holding is active in utility and house construction.

Santos Ltd. said it will extend the closing date of its takeover bid for Alliance Oil Development Australia from Wednesday to Nov. 9. Santos has only marginally increased its original stake of about 20 percent of AOD's issued capital of 116.34 million shares since announcing its 90-cent-a-share bid in mid-August. AOD issued a statement Tuesday again urging shareholders to reject the Santos bid as inadequate.

Sikorsky Aircraft said it has sold eight of its S-70B Seahawk helicopters to the Australian Navy. Cost of the helicopters was estimated at \$317 million. Sikorsky is a subsidiary of United Technologies Corp. of Hartford, Connecticut, one of the nation's biggest contractors. Soay Corp. has developed the

first large-capacity, erasable-magnet, optical memory disc system for practical use. Sony has sold the system, which increases a computer's capacity, to Kokusai Denhin Denwa Kaisha, which runs Japan's international telephone network, for an undisclosed price.

Vauxhall PLC workers at the Glassboro Plant in Britain walked off the job after negotiations on a pay increase broke down. The 2,000 employees at the plant had rejected a 7½-percent raise because the offer included what a union spokesman referred to as stringent conditions. Vauxhall is a subsidiary of General Motors Corp.

Victor Co. of Japan said it will launch the first three software titles of a series of video high-density interactive discs next month. The discs incorporate computer programs that enable them to be used with a variety of personal computers. Two of the discs contain game programs and the other an educational program.

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New Issue
October, 1984

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1712 4421 5372 6123 7911	9086 10435 11885 13601 17763
1712 4422 5373 6124 7912	9087 10436 11886 13602 17764
1712 4423 5374 6125 7913	9088 10437 11887 13603 17765
1712 4424 5375 6126 7914	9089 10438 11888 13604 17766
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1712 4431 5382 6133 7921	9096 10445 11895 13611 17773
1712 4432 5383 6134 7922	9097 10446 11896 13612 17774
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1712 4435 5386 6137 7925	9100 10449 11899 13615 17777
1712 4436 5387 6138 7926	9101 10450 11900 13616 17778
1712 4437 5388 6139 7927	9102 10451 11901 13617 17779
1712 4438 5389 6140 7928	9103 10452 11902 13618 17780
1712 4439 5390 6141 7929	9104 10453 11903 13619 17781
1712 4440 5391 6142 7930	9105 10454 11904 13620 17782
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1712 4442 5393 6144 7932	9107 10456 11906 13622 17784
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1712 4446 5397 6148 7936	9111 10460 11910 13626 17788
1712 4447 5398 6149 7937	9112 10461 11911 13627 17789
1712 4448 5399 6150 7938	9113 10462 11912 13628 17790
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**Tables include the nationwide pri-
or to the closing on Wall Street**

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NASDAQ National Market

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Feb 12.470 in August

TOKYO — Japanese private sector machinery orders, excluding ships, fell 12.4 percent in August to a seasonally adjusted 579.60 billion yen (\$2.36 billion) from 661.59 billion yen in July, when they were up 16.4 percent from June, the Economic Planning Agency said Tuesday.

Unadjusted, August orders were up 10.5 percent from a year earlier after a 29.9 percent year-to-year gain in July, the agency said.



SPORTS

Tigers Seem to Have It All Their Way Going Into World Series

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

SAN DIEGO—Baseball's 81st World Series is a mismatch. The San Diego Padres probably will win a game from the Detroit Tigers, maybe two if they're lucky, in a series that was to begin here Tuesday night. But they can't win it all. Dead flat can't.

Eight years ago, when the Cincinnati Reds became the first team over to sweep all seven post-season games, it looked like a mark that might last a long while. Maybe not. Detroit Manager Sparky Anderson might make it teams in both leagues with which he's pulled the trick.

Everything is stacked against the Padres, especially talent.

The Tigers, who were to start Mark Morris (19-11) against Mark Thurmond (14-9) in the opener, are so much better than the Padres. They outscored their foes by 186 runs this season, the standard of a nearly perfect team; San Diego's edge is 52 runs, that of a barely good club.

Detroit won a dozen more games than San Diego this year (104 to 92) while playing in a vastly tougher division in a somewhat better league. San Diego would have had trouble finishing third in the American League East.

When Detroit needed to play well, it started the season 35-5 and swept the Kansas City Royals in the playoffs, 3-0. The Padres were a

500 team, 28-28, the last third of the season; they needed everything except divine intervention to beat Chicago in a five-game playoff.

Detroit won't need many breaks to win this Series. The Tigers have vastly better starting pitching, better relief pitching, better overall defense, better catching, better hitting, far better power, more depth and almost as much speed. Detroit, whose only known weakness is its fourth and fifth starters, is even better built for a short series with off days than for a long haul. You'll wait a long time to get a tender piece of Dave Rozema, Juan Berenguer or Doug Bair in a close game.

The Tigers didn't need weeks. But they're still getting them. The Padres' best outfielder and top home run hitter—center fielder Kevin McReynolds—broke his left wrist in Game 4 against the Cubs. His replacement in center field, switch-hitter Bobby Brown, is in over his head. McReynolds' place on the roster was filled Monday by Ron Roenicke, who was recalled from Las Vegas.

The Padres' bench was thin before McReynolds was injured. As a double play, they must come up with a designated hitter for the World Series. Try not to smother at Kurt Bevacqua (.200) and Champ Summers (.185), platooning.

While the Tigers, who last played on Friday, come in rested and with their rotation of Morris, Dan Petry (18-8) and Milt Wilcox (17-8) all

set, the Padres pitching is out of whack.

For starters, the Padres ace—15-game winner Eric Show—was shelled twice by the Cubs and looks like a man not well suited to October pressure. And the four-man bullpen of Andy Hawkins, Dave Draybeck, Craig Lefferts and Rich Gossage all pitched on Saturday and Sunday.

All three Tiger starters are on streaks. The Padres had only one decent playoff start in five, from Ed Whitson, who will probably work in Game 2. If Show is shelled, Tim Lollar looked as if his shoulder still hurt him in his fifth-inning exit Saturday.

Even worse for the Padres, Gossage looked below form in the playoffs. Manager Dick Williams used him for 4½ innings in a relatively unimportant August game and, according to scouts, the Gossage last ball has slowed noticeably since then. Gossage was hit hard Sunday and not that impressive Sunday when he was helped by shadows.

Interestingly, the Padres' central veteran hitters—Steve Garvey and Greg Nettles—have only one home run and nine runs batted in in 161 career at-bats in the World Series. Who's going to carry the Padres offense without McReynolds? Carmelo Martinez, who has one home run since July?

The Tigers also have psychological edges, as if they needed them. In

baseball it is often significant if one team clearly feels it has earned a championship while the other club knows it is lucky just to be there.

That's the case here. The core Tigers really are Tigers, homegrown and marinated in orange-and-blue tradition. Alan Trammell, Lou Whitaker, Wilcox and Lance Parrish are in their seventh full seasons at Detroit. Morris, Petry and Kirk Gibson are in their sixth years.

The Padres, completely rebuilt by General Manager Jack McKeon, only have one fringe player (Tim Linnert) who wore their uniform as long as four years ago.

A similar analogy exists between Tigers and Padres fans. In Detroit, baseball has been in the collective bloodstream since the days of Ty Cobb and Harry Heilmann. The stadium is old and beautiful and the fans there are loyal and sophisticated. They haven't had a post-season game since 1972 or a world title since '68. They aren't Cub-hungry but they could use a meal.

San Diego's baseball tradition is four days old. This is the city where, on a fan-appreciation day, three years ago, only 3,600 people showed up—and they booed the prizes. It was only in the playoffs, after this town had been maligned nationally (accused of being too laid back to deserve to beat the Cubbies), that the locals took offense and made a large noise.

Even so, Padres fans are fairly easy to take out of a game. Score a couple early and they grow quiet fast. The nice side effect is that the relaxed fans here don't need to be contained by mounted police and dogs after a victory; a few life guards will do.

San Diegoans do make funny slogans. As the Cubs left the park Sunday, fans chanted at them, "Forty More Years."

Finally, the Padres got some underdog sympathy against the Cubs. It's doubtful, however, that the general public would be happy with them as a champion.

The Padres have only two gimmicks of hope.

First, the Tigers' only offensive flaw is that they sometimes are not as good against left-handed pitching. In Lollar, Draybeck, Lefferts and Thurmond, the Padres have more of that than any team on earth.

Second, the Tigers have even less World Series experience than the

Padres. Detroit can't throw up anybody with the battle scars of Garvey, Nettles and Gossage. These Tigers have never been through back-to-back pressure games like the three the Padres have just survived.

Terminal Detroit overconfidence might also be a possibility. Manager Anderson is trying to do a balancing act between caution and pride. "The way you determine the best team in baseball is by how many you win over 162 games," he said Monday, "and that's us. Nobody can take those 104 wins away from any players. If we beat San Diego, or if they beat us, it won't prove anything. The playoffs is another season and so is the Series."

That is the juncture at which standard operating procedure requires a proviso about how "any good fan" knows that in a short Series the better team doesn't always win... Phooey. Not gonna happen.

The Tigers in five, maybe four. Rival managers Dick Williams, left, and Sparky Anderson.



Rival managers Dick Williams, left, and Sparky Anderson.

FIFA Tries to Snuff Out an Erratic Flame

International Herald Tribune

LONDON—Kicking a man when he is down, a perennial theme of sporting action, now has the seal of soccer's high and mighty FIFA, the game's (and the business's) ruler, has proclaimed Malcolm Allison a leper, a man no one anywhere in the world may employ.

Allison, in the John Wayne tradition, has long been a hell-raising nomad of the managerial game—big, outwardly brash and shooting straight from the hip. But that is not the reason the order has gone out to 150 countries to banish him. So cryptically callous is the FIFA command that I quote it in full.

"Suspension of a manager/coach: After having failed to settle a fine by the Football Association [England] as a result of his misconduct on the occasion of a match played earlier this year, the former manager of Middlesbrough FC, Malcolm Allison has been suspended from all football activities until the full amount of the fine has been received by the said association."

FIFA explains nothing, and gives the impression of caring little about the extent of the man's "misconduct." It merely endorses an act that deprives him of his right to earn a living. But the crime, gentlemen: What was the crime? The F.A. says it concerns remarks made to a referee during last February's league match between Middlesbrough and Manchester City, remarks for which Allison was fined £250 (just over \$300). In bygone days, Allison might have spent £250 on champagne and Havana cigars in the now. Now, in one of his periodic bouts of unemployment, he cannot or will not pay.

Allison has apparently said he's waiting until Middlesbrough settles his claim for 15 months' salary remaining on his contract when he was sacked last March. He is now one of Britain's 3.2 million unemployed. We are not told what he said to the ref, or whether he admits saying it. But assuming the authorities are telling the full truth, and that

there is no reason other than his inability to pay a fine, one wonders just what an international court of justice would make of FIFA's sanction.

The affair might be seen to bring soccer into disrepute on a scale wider than alleged words between a manager and referee. Soccer being soccer, it might also serve the reverse purpose. Allison's availability has been placed in FIFA's official bulletin before clubs the world over, and few chairmen are known to reject a champagne character who might—might—generate success with publicity.

There lies the dilemma of Malcolm Allison. Headlines he can guarantee; success sometimes

includes him. For 26 years he has been a butterfly, a man and coach of no fixed abode. With Manchester City and with Portugal's Sporting Lisbon he created teams that graced Europe. But he often destroys what he seeks to create. He has passed through a dozen ports of call, as far apart as Tennessee and Turkey, and the compulsions that sometimes uprooted his team-building helped wreck two marriages.

Middlesbrough sacked him (shortly after an Allison Beats Wife scandal) because he refused to sell players he felt he created to save the club, £600,000 in debt, from extinction.

There were genuine tears. "He changed our eating habits, changed us as individuals," commented one player. "And we listened like kids with our noses to a candy-store window."

It happens every move Allison makes. In his coaching prime he was, possibly still could be, extraordinary. He lost a lung to tuberculosis in 1958 and long months of isolation cut off his playing days while igniting uncontrollable

mocking his finest creation. But to Mercer's dismay and his players' disbelief, Allison then lost the championship by trying to add to the team Rodney Marsh, grand entertainer but perfunctory in his fuel tank.

At Sporting Lisbon he won the league and cup in 1981, his first season. The second he was fired for allowing indiscipline. Maybe he ran out of time, or maybe players who had responded instinctively began to understand more of his language and less about his messages.

I'm with Allison: rather the cavalier seeking art than an army of coaches suffocating it.

Yet stand close when Allison is off-camera and you glimpse him forlorn and lonely. It hurts when his child is thrown from a horse and lies in a coma while he is away chasing dreams. It shatters him when another child gets nothing of the time he lavishes on the players passing through his life.

He cannot break the addiction. In his autobiography "Colors of My Life," he termed soccer "a game caught halfway between sport and a desperate, neurotic business" with power to destroy "because it creates an unreal atmosphere of excitement and it deals in elation and despair at least once a week." The madman's cycle of his own elation and despair will surely not end now, ostracized though he may be.

There is a tantalizing sense that genius is just beyond his grasp. Two former pupils have recently tried to rob shoulders with it. Ironically, Marsh, now manager of the Tampa Bay Rowdies, briefly hired him as coach. And two weeks ago Terry Venables, the £150,000-a-year coach at Barcelona, invited him, expenses-paid, to Non Camp, Barcelona, for which all had gone right under Venables, was promptly humiliated, 4-1, by Metz in the Cup Winners' Cup.

It is as if his presence is jinxed—as if, at 57, Allison will not again breathe fire into a winning team. You might as well say Venables will never erupt again.

Oilers, Islanders Picked to Repeat in NHL

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON—For many hockey fans in North America, the season reached a peak on Sept. 13, when Team Canada scored its dramatic overtime victory over the Soviet Union in the semifinals of the Canada Cup.

If the National Hockey League's

NHL PREVIEW

68th season, which opens Thursday, is to provide more than an anticlimax, it must present a new look in the upper echelons. A third straight Stanley Cup final between the Edmonton Oilers and the New York Islanders is hardly a prescription to excite the jaded.

The teams with the potential to alter the script are the Washington Capitals and Calgary Flames. Each has the talent, the coaching and the work ethic necessary to oust the reigning kings of East and West. A look at the league's 21 teams

and their probable order of divisional finish:

WALES CONFERENCE

Patrick Division
The New York Islanders have their problems on defense. Ken Morrow hobbled through training camp on troublesome knees, Dave Langevin had off-season shoulder surgery and Denis Potvin is still adjusting to medication for high blood pressure.

Nonetheless, slightly more than four months ago, they went to the Stanley Cup final for a fifth consecutive year. And this season, the offense strengthened by Olympians Pat LaFontaine at center and Pat Flatley on right wing, they look to repeat as divisional champions.

One problem for Coach Al Barrasso: finding enough playing time to suit Rodie Melanson, Billy Smith and Kelly Hruby.

In Rod Langway, the Washington Capitals have best defenseman and team leader in hockey. The

only thing they lack, and it cost them in the playoffs, is offensive punch. The scoring potential is there in such forwards as Mike Gartner, Bengt Gustafsson and Bobby Carpenter. But they still need a 40- or 50-goal scorer who can fit comfortably into their overall defensive style.

The New York Rangers, off to their best start in memory last season, faded in February and March and finished fourth. They're improved, with rookie James Patrick as a standout on defense and Reijo Ruuska on offense, moving up to left wing to remedy offensive inconsistencies. A steady backup for goalie Glen Hanlon and better balance on the wings are still needed.

The Philadelphia Flyers' new coach and new general manager might be a poor fit for easier inaugural season. But they're still playing. But, Clarke is now the general manager, and Coach Mike Keenan still find a leader among a group that, for the most part, comprises extremely young faces. It might not be easy.

The New Jersey Devils and Pittsburgh Penguins finished fifth and sixth in the division last year with a combined 79 points. This time, with the help of prolific junior scorer Mario Lemieux, the draft's No. 1 pick, and a blue-chip first-round defenseman in Doug Bodger, the Penguins should be vastly improved. Still short of the playoffs, New Jersey, even with its promising new center, Kirk Muller, is headed for the bottom of the pile (and maybe the No. 1 pick in next year's draft).

Adams Division
Backed by the best young goalie in the game, and perhaps the best of all current NHL netminders, the Buffalo Sabres and Tim Barraso should maneuver into the divisional title. Beyond Barraso's teenage talent, the key will be the first-round draft pick General Manager Scotty Bowman has stockpiled in recent years. Dave Andreychuk and Paul Cyr should play commanding roles up front. Phil Housley, another of those first-round picks, was the club's No. 3 scorer last year, adding an extra dimension to the defense.

For too long, and with limited post-season success, the Boston Bruins have believed that simple hard work will bring them the Stanley Cup. They've been wrong for more than a decade now and must start putting some flair in their game. Ken Linseman, acquired from Edmonton in the off-season, should add the scoring cause. And General Manager Harry Sinden hopes to have the team's first Swede, Mats Thelin, on defense for more innovation around the blue line.

The Stastny brothers have drawn most of the attention in Quebec in recent years. With their quick passing, skating and offensive panache, the three Czechoslovaks have represented the epitome of the European style in the NHL. Around it all, though, the Nordiques have had to improve defensively, and still must wrench more two-way discipline from their forwards.

The playoffs brought the Montreal Canadiens rejuvenation under a new head coach, Jacques Lemaire. With a simple defensive system, Lemaire charged his band through Boston and Quebec and went up 2-0 against the Islanders before losing in the semifinal round. But it may have been false promise. There will now be a lot of pressure on goalie Steve Penny. If he can't do the job Steve's no tested backup, and the offense still relies too much on aging veterans Bob Gainey and Guy Lafleur.

Hartford, like New Jersey and Pittsburgh, has been building a good nucleus with players like Ron Francis and Sylvain Turgeon, and the Whalers have a more realistic chance at a playoff spot. But it won't happen this year unless they can drastically outperform the Canadiens in their eight head-to-head confrontations.

The saddest of the NHL's original six teams, the Toronto Maple Leafs started to bring in some rookies last year to try and revitalize the operation. None contributed more than 16 points to the offense. Allan Bester looks like a promising young goalie, but the Leafs need a lot more.

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CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Smythe Division

Most of the talk will center on Edmonton's Wayne Gretzky, the league's perennial most valuable player and scoring leader, but even he was overshadowed by Mark Messier in last year's playoffs. The outstanding center-wing played out standing offense and defensive hockey, and amid all the Oilers' fire swirling and Eurohockey playmaking, Messier is the anchor. With the forwards Gretzky, Glenn Anderson and Jari Kurri all good for 100 points or more, and the talents of Kevin Lowe and Paul Coffey on defense, the Oilers are young and simply too deep to dethrone.

But the Calgary Flames took the Oilers to a seventh playoff game last spring with a team that Coach Bob Johnston has sculpted for speed. Kent Nilsson and Hakan Loob both come into the season of fine performances with Sweden in the Canada Cup series. Loob is only one of a handful of rookies who return with great promise, the others including Dan Quinn, Alan MacInnis, Jamie Macoun and Colin Patterson.

From the top two teams, the division's talent level drops off considerably. Winnipeg worked only a couple of rookies into its lineup last year, most notably the winger Andy McBean, and should finish third. Dale Hawerchuk, once the rookie of the year, is entering his fourth season as the newly elected captain and a potential strong leader.

Rogie Vachon, the new general manager of the Los Angeles Kings, made drastic off-season changes, purging the roster and dealing with Chicago for goalie Bob Janeyck. The first-round pick, Craig Redmond, a defenseman, should also help start cutting down on the goals-against.

Defensesman J.J. Daigneault was Vancouver's top pick in the draft. The Canucks are another one of the league's teams with respectable offense, centered on Patrick Sundstrom, Tony Tanti and Thomas Gradin, but they're not enough to compensate for shoddy defense and mediocre goaltending.

Norris Division
Minnesota finished atop the pack here last year by handsome margin, even with the leg injury to Brian Lawton, who the previous June was the first American ever chosen first overall in the draft. The team indeed has an abundance of talent, but not quite enough to succeed in the playoffs. The North Stars' scoring strength among the forwards is distributed quite evenly among Neal Brubaker, Brian Bellows and Dino Ciccarelli.

Injuries plummeted Chicago to fourth in the division last year and led to rumors that Coach Orval Tessier would be replaced, but Tessier was retained and the Hawks should climb back to respectability. Olympian wing Ed Olczyk will add good stability to a collection of already worthy forwards that includes Al Secord, Denis Savard, Steve Larmer and Darryl Sutter.

As with the Smythe Division, however, there is a scramble after the top two spots. Detroit is likely to finish third again. General Manager Jim Devellano watched his best draft pick get yanked with the Wings, Steve Yzerman, step in last year and lead the team with 87 points. The Wings grabbed another center this year, Shawn Burr, as the seventh overall player in the draft, a sign that they still have scoring as their top priority.

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SCOREBOARD

Baseball

World Series Records

1903—Boston (AL) 4, Pittsburgh (NL) 3

1904—No series.

1905—New York (NL) 4, Philadelphia (AL) 1

1906—Chicago (NL) 4, Detroit (AL) 2

1907—Chicago (NL) 4, Detroit (AL) 1

1908—Pittsburgh (NL) 4, Detroit (AL) 1

1909—Pittsburgh (NL) 4, Detroit (AL) 1

1910—Philadelphia (NL) 4, Chicago (NL) 1

1911—Philadelphia (NL) 4, New York (NL) 2

1912—Philadelphia (NL) 4, New York (NL) 1

1913—Boston (NL) 4, Philadelphia (AL) 3

1914—Boston (NL) 4, Philadelphia (AL) 3

1915—Boston (NL) 4, Philadelphia (AL) 3

1916—Boston (NL) 4, Philadelphia (AL) 3

1917—Chicago (NL) 4, New York (NL) 2

1918—Boston (NL) 4, Philadelphia (AL) 3

1919—Cincinnati (NL) 4, Chicago (NL) 1

1920—Cleveland (AL) 4, Brooklyn (NL) 3

1921—New York (NL) 4, New York (NL) 3

1922—New York (NL) 4, New York (NL) 3

1923—Pittsburgh (NL) 4, Washington (NL) 3

1924—St. Louis (NL) 4, New York (NL) 3

1925—New York (NL) 4, Pittsburgh (NL) 3

1926—New York (NL) 4, St. Louis (NL) 3

1927—Philadelphia (NL) 4, St. Louis (NL) 1

1928—St. Louis (NL) 4, Philadelphia (AL) 3

1929—New York (NL) 4, Chicago (NL) 1

1930—St. Louis (NL) 4, Washington (NL) 1

1931—St. Louis (NL) 4, Detroit (AL) 1

1932—Detroit (AL) 4, Chicago (NL) 3

1933—New York (NL) 4, New York (NL) 2

1934—New York (NL) 4, Chicago (NL) 1

1935—New York (NL) 4, Chicago (NL) 1

1936—New York (NL) 4, Cincinnati (NL) 3

1937—New York (NL) 4, Brooklyn (NL) 3

1938—New York (NL) 4, Brooklyn (NL) 3

1939—New York (NL) 4, Brooklyn (NL) 3

1940—New York (NL) 4, Brooklyn (NL) 3

1941—New York (NL) 4, Brooklyn (NL) 3

1942—New York (NL) 4, Brooklyn (NL) 3

1943—New York (NL) 4, Brooklyn (NL) 3

1944—New York (NL) 4, Brooklyn (NL) 3

1945—New York (NL) 4, Brooklyn (NL) 3

1946—New York (NL) 4, Brooklyn (NL) 3

1947—New York (NL) 4, Brooklyn (NL) 3

1948—New York (NL) 4, Brooklyn (NL) 3

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Applying Poll Torture

Under cover of this chatter, Wang seized the opportunity to sneak toward the exit. Spotting him, the man in the three-piece suit shouted, "Softy! Bleeding-heart liberal!"

The crowd left in a clanking of chains. Somewhere veteran torturers talked to their wives of early retirement.

New York Times Service

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opened in 1823, proprietors have survived by adapting to each generation's idea of leisure. Never timid, they offered a cure for whatever ailed society. That in-



down from 235 to 165 pounds (106 to 75 kilos), changing his hair style and occasionally throwing in a joke about David Bowie. What Lawrence says about his

work. You have to come up with new jokes for TV. If I changed my material, directed all my energy, who knows? Right now, I have nothing new to say."

Country Music Awards

his companions. . . . Bart Vos has become the first climber from the Netherlands to reach the top of Mount Everest. The ministry said Vos, 33, reached the 29,028-foot (8,848-meter) peak Monday and

Stoned in Vietnam. His father liked the writing but "hated" the content, Steinbeck said. His father, who wrote articles from Vietnam that reflected a "hawk" attitude, died in 1968.

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